The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860. NUMBER 279.

Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors. GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. NEW MANAGEMENT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] JAMES ROBB, President. CHARLES CONGDON, Receiver. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and Gen'l Supt. N. H. MOORE, Gen'l Freight Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul. [illegible] M. L. SYKES, Jr., Supt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1860...Summer Arrangement...1860. On and after SUNDAY, April 15th, 1860, two daily trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water streets. [illegible] Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS. [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent. W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago. [illegible] Through Tickets for sale at all the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 8 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent. R. J. SPALDING, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt. Chicago, April 7th, 1860.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 200 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City. [illegible] FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK as any other route. ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. [illegible] The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK. [illegible] FREIGHTS. [illegible] H. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 30 North street, Baltimore. LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. Wm. st., New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. [illegible] R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible] J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible] JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen. Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after April 17th, 1860, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: GOING WEST: [illegible] GOING EAST: [illegible] MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. H. H. PORTER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Change of Time to Northwest. [illegible] GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

SUGAR CURED HAMS. [illegible]

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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE COUNTRY.

We devote considerable space on the first and second pages of this paper to the spontaneous uprising of the country in behalf of Old Abe, but we are unable to publish one-fourth of the matter of a similar character which came upon our table yesterday.

HOW OLD ABE RECEIVED THE NEWS.

When the news of the nomination was received in Springfield, Mr. LINCOLN was in the *State Journal* office. A boy came headlong into the room where he was sitting, with a sealed dispatch, which he placed in his hand. Mr. LINCOLN opened it and a sudden pallor came over his features. He gazed upon it intently nearly three minutes. Then his customary smile returned and he rose, saying: "Well boys, there is a little woman down at our house who is interested in this business;" and he walked away without any further appearance of agitation, to inform Mrs. LINCOLN of the joyful news.

RAIL SPLITTERS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Such was the device borne by the Pennsylvania boys, on the lappels of their coats, as they left the city, under the lead of Judge KELLY, and accompanied by the splendid Philadelphia Cornet Band. They declared that in thirty days the whole Keystone State would be mauling rails with frantic enthusiasm. The old fence at Decatur is being bought up at ten dollars per rail and forwarded by express to all parts of the country. The lucky owner of the timber has turned his possession to account rather more sharply than was fitting the occasion, but nothing can frustrate the irrepressible desire for "those rails." Major Eggleston, President of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, paid his twenty dollars for a pair of them, on his return from Springfield, and sent them home for a glorious ratification. Let the "Rail Splitters" increase and multiply till the whole country is fenced in!

"Honest Old Abe."

[From the New York Tribune.]

With this homely but most expressive phrase the people of the North-West are wont to designate the man whom the Republican Convention, at Chicago yesterday, on the third ballot, and by a majority which instantly became unanimity, selected as our standard-bearer in the great contest now opening for the redemption of the Federal Government from the corruption, weakness and degradation into which long Democratic predominance has brought it. This rude designation, invented by unerring popular instinct, expresses the entire and confident affection which the heart of the masses feels for Mr. Lincoln wherever he is known; it declares the popular certainty that his is a nature of sterling stuff, which may always be relied upon for perfect integrity and constant fidelity to duty. In one respect, however, it is not to be taken as a literal description. Mr. Lincoln is not an old man, either in years or in character. On the contrary, he is still in the full vigor and bloom of manly maturity.

* * * * * * *

In the gallant and memorable Presidential contest of 1856, Mr. Lincoln's name headed the Fremont Electoral Ticket of Illinois. In 1858, he was unanimously designated by the Republican State Convention to succeed Mr. Douglas in the Senate, and thereupon canvassed the State against Mr. D. with an ability in which logic, wit, eloquence, and thorough good nature were alike conspicuous, and which gave him a national reputation. Mr. Douglas secured a predominance in the Legislature and was elected, though Mr. Lincoln had the larger popular vote, so that if the question had been decided by the majority of the people, the champion of Squatter Sovereignty and of indifference as regards slavery extension would not now be a Senator from Illinois.

As a Presidential candidate, Mr. Lincoln enjoys peculiar advantages. While his position as a Republican renders him satisfactory to the most zealous member of the party, the moderation of his character, and the conservative tendencies of his mind, long approved and well known of all men in public life, commend him to every section of the Opposition. There is no good reason why Americans and Whigs, and in short all who are inspired rather by patriotism than by party feeling, should not rally to his support. Republicans and Conservatives, those who dread the extension of slavery, and those who dread the progress of administrative and legislative corruption, may be assured that in him both these evils will find a stern and immovable antagonist and an impassable barrier. At the same time, as a man of the People, raised by his own genius and integrity from the lowest to the highest position, having made for himself an honored name as a lawyer, an advocate, a popular orator, a statesman, a Man, the industrious and intelligent masses of the country may well hail his nomination with a swelling tide of enthusiasm, of which the wild and prolonged outbursts at Chicago yesterday are the fitting prelude and beginning.

We need hardly say that the election of Mr. Lincoln, though it cannot be accomplished without arduous and persistent efforts, is eminently a *thing that can be done*. The disruption of the Democratic party, now perhaps less likely to be repaired than before his nomination, the fact that he was put forward by one of the doubtful States, Illinois, and nominated in great measure by votes from two others, namely, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the universal desire of the country to settle the vexatious slavery question in accordance with the views of the Fathers—all these are powerful in behalf of the Chicago ticket. But, as we said, efforts must be made. The organization must be perfected in every State, in every county, in every district. Tracts and newspapers must be disseminated. Public discussions must be held. The people must be animated, enlightened, inspired with a sense of the solemn duty resting on all patriotic citizens. Thus the great Victory may be achieved, and the country may be redeemed from the pernicious influences that are hurrying it to ruin. Americans! Republicans! Shall not all this be accomplished!

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1860.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATION.

The nomination at Chicago was the absorbing subject of interest to-day in both branches of Congress. Mr. Mason was hardly able to preserve a quorum during his speech in the Senate. Various dispatches were received early; and one from Mr. Haskin to Mr. Wendell, indicating that Mr. Seward would be chosen, seemed to express most positive knowledge of the purpose there.

About 2 o'clock Mr. Haskin telegraphed Mr. Douglas that Mr. Lincoln was nominated, but the fact was discredited in consequence of several bogus dispatches having been circulated, even though one of the operators testified to its genuineness. An hour and a half elapsed before any confirmation was obtained, and then telegrams announcing the result multiplied rapidly.

During the period of suspense, groups were collected in different parts of the hall, discussing the probabilities, and Senators and members passed between the two Houses, comparing notes and exchanging such imperfect information as had been procured. Finally, when all doubts were removed, an evident sense of relief was visible on all sides, and then began a comparison of opinions as to the policy of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. He is well known here, and left, on retiring from Congress, the reputation of an able, genial, and worthy man, of unquestioned integrity and great popularity. A Whig of the olden time, he was devoted to the principles and policy of Mr. Clay, and was always regarded among his most earnest supporters.

Aside from the disappointment occasioned to Mr. Seward's friends, who were confident of success to the last moment, Mr. Lincoln's name has been received with general expressions of favor and rejoicings, and is regarded as furnishing every assurance of victory.

Mr. Douglas spoke of him in presence of Republicans and Democrats as an upright, gifted, and popular candidate, who had great strength in the Northwest, and would carry Illinois against any other candidate but himself, by 20,000.

The conviction has already spread that the whole Northwest and East are certain beyond doubt. Pennsylvania and New Jersey take the nomination kindly, and with the tariff plank of the platform intend to win.

Mr. Toombs and others who were heretofore well-disposed towards Mr. Douglas, consider this nomination as disposing of him effectually, because his main pretension in the Free States rested upon his alleged strength in the Northwest, which is now completely extinguished. On this score there is hardly a difference of opinion, because the States which preferred either Mr. Seward or Mr. Bates in that section, concur through their representatives here in the belief that Mr. Lincoln will call out a larger vote than either.

EXTRA PAPERS.—We have a few more sets of *Press and Tribunes* containing complete, the three day's proceedings of the Great Republican Convention, including an interesting biographical sketch of Mr. LINCOLN. No more valuable document can be sent to friends abroad. Price in wrappers for three papers, [illegible]

THE SCENE IN THE WIGWAM.

A Graphic Description.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

When the candidates were put in nomination, the only names that produced "tremendous applause" were those of Seward and Lincoln.

Everybody felt that the fight was between them, and yielded accordingly. Mr. Seward was first nominated, and the applause was enthusiastic. The next nomination was that in behalf of Mr. Lincoln, and the response was prodigious, rising and raging far beyond the Seward shriek. Presently, Caleb B. Smith seconded the nomination of Lincoln, and the response was absolutely terrific. It now became the Seward men to make another effort, and Blair, of Michigan, seconded his nomination, and,

> At once there rose so wild a yell,
> Within that dark and narrow dell,
> As all the fiends from heaven that fell
> Had pealed the banner cry of hell.

The effect was startling. Hundreds of persons stopped their ears in pain. The shouting was absolutely frantic, shrill and wild. No Camanches or panthers ever struck a higher note or gave to a scream more infernal intensity. Looking from the stage over the vast amphitheatre nothing was to be seen below but thousands of hats—a black, mighty swarm of hats—flying with the velocity of hornets over a mass of human heads, most of the mouths of which as appeared were open. Above, all around the galleries, hats and handkerchiefs were flying in the tempest together. The wonder of the thing was that the Seward outside pressure should, so far from New York, be so powerful.

Now, the Abe Lincoln men had to try it again, and Mr. Delano, of Ohio, on behalf of a portion of the delegation of that State, seconded the nomination of Lincoln, and the uproar that followed was beyond description. Imagine all the hogs ever slaughtered in Cincinnati giving their death squeals together, a score of big steam whistles going together, (steam at 160 pounds per inch,) and you conceive something of the same nature. I thought the Seward yell could not be surpassed; but the Lincoln boys were clearly ahead, and feeling their victory, as there was a lull in the storm, they took deep breaths all round and gave a concentrated shriek that was positively awful, and accompanied it with stamping that made every plank and pillar in the building quiver.

Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, leaped upon a table, and swinging hat and cane, performed like an acrobat. The presumption is he shrieked with the rest, as his mouth was wide open; but no one will ever be able to testify that he has positive knowledge of the fact that he made a particle of noise. His individual voice, however loud, was lost in the hurricane of Lincoln cheers.

The New York, Michigan and Wisconsin delegations sat together, and were in this tempest very quiet. Many of their faces whitened as the Lincoln *yawp* swelled into a wild hozanna of victory.

The Convention now proceeded to business. The New England States were called first, and it was manifest that Seward had not the strength that had been claimed for him there. Maine gave nearly half her vote for Lincoln. New Hampshire gave seven out of her ten votes for Lincoln. Vermont gave her vote to her Senator, Collamer, which was understood to be merely complimentary. It appeared however, that her delegation was hostile or indifferent to Seward, otherwise there would have been no complimentary vote for another. Massachusetts was divided. Rhode Island and Connecticut did not give Seward a vote. So much for the caucusing the night before. Mr. Evarts, of New York, rose and gave the vote of that State calmly, but with a swelling tone of pride in his voice—the State of *New York* casts her *seventy votes* for *William H. Seward!* The seventy votes was a plumper, and there was slight applause, and that rustle and vibration in the audience indicating a sensation. The most significant vote was that of Virginia, which had been expected solid for Seward, and which now gave him but eight, and gave Lincoln fourteen. The New Yorkers looked significantly at each other as this was announced. Then Indiana gave her twenty-six votes for Lincoln. This solid vote was a startler, and the keen little eyes of Henry S. Lane glittered as it was given. He was responsible for it. It was his opinion that the man of all the land to carry the State of Indiana was Judge John McLean. He also thought Bates had eminent qualifications. But when he found that the contest was between Seward and Lincoln, he worked for the latter as if life itself depended upon success. The division of the first vote caused a fall in Seward stock. It was seen that Lincoln, Cameron and Bates, had the strength to defeat Seward; and it was known that the greater part of the Chase vote would go for Lincoln.

The Convention proceeded to a second ballot. Every man was fiercely impatient. The partisans of the various candidates were strung up to such a pitch of excitement as to render them incapable of patience, and the cries of "call the roll" were fairly hissed through their teeth. The first gain for Lincoln was in New Hampshire. The Chase and the Fremont vote from that State were given him. His next gain was the whole vote of Vermont. This was a blighting blow upon the Seward interest. The New Yorkers started as if an Orsini bomb had exploded. And presently the Cameron vote of Pennsylvania was thrown for Lincoln, increasing his strength forty-four votes. The fate of the day was now determined. New York saw "checkmate" next move, and sullenly proceeded with the game, assuming unconsciousness of her inevitable doom. On this ballot Lincoln gained seventy-nine votes! Seward had 184½ votes; Lincoln 181.

It now dawned upon the multitude, that the presumption entertained the night before, that the Seward men would have everything their own way, was a mistake. Even persons unused to making the calculations and considering the combinations attendant upon such scenes, could not fail to observe that while the strength of Seward and Lincoln was almost even at the moment, the reserved votes, by which the contest must be decided, were inclined to the latter. There, for instance was the Bates vote, thirty-five; the McLean vote eight; the Dayton vote ten—all impending for Lincoln—and forty-two Chase votes, the greater part going the same way.

On the third ballot, now taken amid excitement that tested the nerves, the fatal defection from Seward in New England still further appeared—four votes going over from Seward to Lincoln in Massachusetts. The latter received four additional votes from Pennsylvania and fifteen additional votes from Ohio. It was whispered about—"Lincoln's coming man—be nominated this ballot."—When the roll of States and Territories had been called, I had ceased to give attention to any votes but those for Lincoln, and had his vote added up as it was given. The number of votes necessary to a choice were two hundred and thirty-three, and I saw under my pencil as the Lincoln column was completed, the figures 231½—one vote and a half being required to give him the nomination. A hundred pencils had told the same story. The news went over the house wonderfully, and there was a pause. In about ten ticks of a watch, Cartter of Ohio was up. He said, "I rise (eh) Mr. Chairman (eh) to announce the change of four votes of Ohio from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln." The deed was done. There was a moment's silence. The nerves of the thousands, which through the hours of suspense had been subjected to terrible tension, relaxed, and as deep breaths of relief were taken, there was a noise in the wigwam like the rush of a great wind, in the van of a storm—and in another breath, the storm was there. There were thousands cheering with the energy of insanity.

A man who had been on the roof, and was engaged in communicating the results of the ballotings to the mighty mass of outsiders, now demanded by gestures at the sky-light over the stage, to know what had happened. One of the Secretaries, with the tally sheet in his hands, shouted, "Fire the salute! Abe Lincoln is nominated!" As the cheering inside the Wigwam subsided, we could hear that outside, where the news of the nomination had just been announced. And the roar, like the breaking up of the fountains of the great deep that was heard, gave a new impulse to the enthusiasm inside. Then the thunder of the salute rose above the din, and the shouting was repeated with such tremendous fury that some discharges of the cannon were absolutely not heard by those on the stage. Puffs of smoke, drifting by the open doors, and the smell of gun-powder, told what was going on.

The moment that half a dozen men who were on their chairs making motions at the President could be heard, they changed the votes of their States to Mr. Lincoln. This was a mere formality and was a cheap way for men to distinguish themselves. The proper and orderly proceeding would have been to announce the vote, and then for a motion to come from New York to make the nomination unanimous. New York was prepared to make this motion, but not out of order. Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Virginia, California, Texas, District of Columbia, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oregon, insisted upon casting unanimous votes for Old Abe Lincoln before the vote was declared.

While these votes were being given, the applause continued, and a photograph of Abe Lincoln which had hung in one of the side rooms was brought in, and held up before the surging and screaming masses. The places of the various delegations were indicated by staffs to which were attached the names of the States, printed in large black letters on paste board. As the Lincoln enthusiasm increased, delegates tore these standards of the States from their places and swung them about their heads.

I left the city on the night train on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road. The train consisted of eleven cars, every seat being full and people standing in the aisles and corners. I never before saw a company of persons so exhausted as they were. The Lincoln men were not able to respond to the cheers which went up along the road for "old Abe." At every station where there was a village, until two o'clock, there were tar barrels burning, drums beating, boys carrying rails; and guns, great and small, banging away. The weary passengers were allowed no rest, but plagued by the thundering jar of cannon, the clamor of drums, the glare of bonfires, and the wild whooping of the boys, who were delighted with the idea of a candidate for the Presidency who thirty years ago had split rails on the Sangamon River—classic stream now and forevermore—and whose neighbors named him "honest." M. H.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

The excitement and impatience shown throughout the city yesterday in regard to the Chicago news, was intense. The customary salutation of "How do you do?" was exchanged for "Any news from Chicago?" and the telegraph and newspaper offices were besieged from an early hour. The anxiety was by no means confined to politicians, for we heard a diminutive apple girl gravely ask a customer if "Seward was nominated, and the newsboys were [illegible]

voce the peculiar cries which should cause a marvelous demand for their stock in trade. Up to noon no result of the balloting had been received, or at least made public, and as the time passed, and it was evident that *something* must have been done, knots of men gathered upon the sidewalks and in the streets, discussing the chances of this or that candidate, or perhaps betting upon their favorite. The excitement was particularly noticeable about the *Leader* office. The walk in front of our bulletin board was crowded with men waiting for the first flash of the electric current which should tell the story. The chances of Seward, Lincoln and Wade were canvassed and bet upon, and "Chicago," "two-thirds," "doubtful States," "representative men," &c., were heard in every direction. Then the special dispatch to the *Morning Leader* came, and as the messenger rushed into the office to have it put in type, he was expected to answer a hundred questions at once. He merely shouted "*Lincoln on the third ballot!*" but that was enough. The word flew from mouth to mouth with terrific enthusiasm, being accompanied by a running fire of compliments for "Honest old Abe," with a few regrets from those who had been set upon Seward. Many were taken by surprise, but we were glad to see every man announce his determination to pitch in and do battle for the man who had been the choice of the Convention.—There was no bitterness, no "bolting" by the friends of Seward, Chase or Wade, but all with hearty accord, were ready to throw up their hats for the nominee. Our extras were circulated, the gathering crowds rushing for them rapidly. A photograph of Lincoln from our office was hung at the door and attracted attention from all passers by. It must be confessed that our standard bearer is not remarkable for beauty, as the world goes, but has an air of sturdy independence and manliness, which attracts by its very singularity.

Capt. Simmons' company of artillery speedily got out their gun and spoke heartily thirty-three times in honor of the nomination of Lincoln for President. This evening Company D. will fire one hundred guns in honor of the same event. Everybody was in good humor and hopeful for the future, except the Democracy, who were disheartened enough at the prospect of fighting the Chicago nominee.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

We take great pleasure in placing at the head of our columns the nominee of the National Republican Convention, Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, as our candidate for President. The most magnificent, enthusiastic and harmonious National Convention that ever assembled in the United States, after full and earnest consultation, have presented to the people a standard bearer worthy of their noble cause. Honest, able, and patriotic, a man of the people—the representative in his own person of the superiority of free labor and free institutions. He is destined beyond all doubt to be the next President of the United States. We write surrounded by enthusiastic friends. The booming of cannon, and the general rejoicing are but the harbingers of the wild fire that will rapidly overspread the entire country. We refer our readers to our dispatches for details. Huzza for Lincoln, the next President, the patriot statesman of Illinois!

P. S.—Since the above, the telegraph has announced the nomination of Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, as the Republican candidate for Vice President. This is a most judicious and excellent selection. The location is right, the man is one of the purest and best men in the Senate of the United States. The ticket is now complete. The Convention has closed its labors in a blaze of glory. The platform is admirable. The nominations are most acceptable. Every act connected with this vast gathering of the people has been most auspicious. The last lingering doubt has been expelled. The shattered and divided Democracy are in despair, and concede that all is lost. Ohio sends greeting to her sister States, and pledges thirty thousand majority for Lincoln and Hamlin!

"ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR LINCOLN."—The news of Abraham Lincoln's nomination for President of the United States was received here about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when men were set to work, cartridges manufactured, and Capt. Jones's Artillery fired for the Republicans of Columbus, one hundred guns for Abe Lincoln, the nominee of the Chicago Convention. The gun was planted at the south east corner of Capitol Square, and fired away, driving the smoke directly over the terrace where stood Old Abe when he made his speech here, last fall. The city was filled with Republican saltpeter, which was snuffed dolefully by the Democrats. Lincoln's nomination rings the doom of the Democratic parties, and the Little Giant. He will sweep the North like wildfire, and eradicate every vestige of Democracy. Trot out the Little Giant and give Old Abe a chance at him."

[From the Milwaukee Free Democrat.]

The name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, has long been known and revered within the limits of the sovereignty which claims him as her citizen, and he has more recently won for for himself a national reputation in his contest for the Illinois Senatorship, in which he wrapped his iron limbed syllogisms around the ingenious sophisms of the "Little Giant," until they dissolved beneath the embrace of his resistless logic.

The purity of life, unblemished integrity, statesman-like qualities, and vast personal popularity of "Honest Old Abe," designated him as emphatically the man to lead the Republican hosts to victory, and he was, therefore, selected by the people in Convention assembled, as their nominee for the high office of Chief Magistrate of the United States.

While the claims of the gifted son of New York were fully admitted, yet the unwarranted personal prejudice existing against him in the doubtful States—a prejudice that can and will be eradicated before four years more have elapsed—rendered him ineligible at this particular time. But the nomination of Honest Old Abe will sweep the vast prairies of Indiana and Illinois like a resistless tornado, and carry him into power on the crest of the wave of popular indignation against the sham Democracy, and popular feeling in favor of the great party of freedom.

The candidate for Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, the gallant son of the forests of Maine, is a man well known to all lovers of liberty as as old and faithful soldier and a valiant leader in the great Republican army.

Under the leadership of these soldiers of liberty, with the battle cry of Lincoln and Hamlin, we look to see next November a victory over the sham Democracy that will cause the great heart of the nation to throb with gratitude, that this government has returned at last to the principles of the Republican fathers.

NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Friday, May 18.

Mr. Lincoln's nomination for President caused some surprise, but was well received generally by the Republicans, who hailed the announcement with a salute of 100 guns. It is proposed to hold a grand ratification meeting at Faneuil Hall on Monday night.

MANCHESTER, Friday, March 18.

A salute was fired for the Chicago nominees. Much excitement prevails, and the Republicans are apparently perfectly satisfied.

BATH, Me., Friday, May 18.

A salute of 100 guns, fireworks, ringing of bells, and a street procession with music, inaugurated the Republican campaign in this city.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, May 18.

The Republicans of this city received Mr. Lincoln's nomination with great enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and bonfires lighted this evening, &c.

PORTLAND, Friday, May 18.

The Chicago nominations were received with great enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns, bonfires, &c.

BANGOR, Friday, May 18.

One hundred guns were fired, and the Republicans are jubilant for the Chicago nominations.

NEW HAVEN, Friday, May 18.

The nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin are received with universal enthusiasm. A national salute is now being fired upon the Green.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, Friday, May 18.

A large spontaneous and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held here this evening, ratifying and congratulating on the Chicago nominations. Speeches were made by O. Parker, Esq., D. A. Hoyes, Esq., J. Y. Foster, Esq., and others. One hundred guns were fired, and bonfires lighted. A great good feeling was manifested, and many congratulations exchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 18.

An enthusiastic ratification meeting was held at the Republican head quarters to-night. A grand torchlight procession is now marching the streets. The nomination of Lincoln is received with general favor among the party throughout the State, it being the work of the Pennsylvania delegates.

The leader in the *North American* speaks very highly of the candidates, alluding particularly to the devotion of Lincoln through a long public life to Whig principles as a strong proof of his soundness on the question of the protective tariff, of which he has been for years a consistent advocate.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday May 18.

Mr. Hamlin's rooms are crowded to-night with friends, congratulating him on his nomination. He had no expectation of receiving it and was surprised when it was announced to him. The Republicans of this city, and the Republican Congressmen, are full of enthusiasm over the ticket. Mr. Douglas has repeatedly said to-day that the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was the strongest the Republicans could have made. A Republican ratification will be held here next week.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.

The Louisville *Democrat*, in speaking of the action of the Chicago Convention, says: "The nomination of Lincoln is the strongest the Republicans could make."

The Nominations in Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 21.—One hundred guns were fired this evening. A procession with bands of music is parading the streets in honor of the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin. Immense enthusiasm is manifested.

A Collision—Fires.

BOSTON, May 21.—The steamer Cambridge, hence for Philadelphia, came in collision with the steamer Daniel L. Bowers, of New York, from Philadelphia for Boston with a cargo of coal, off Pollock Rip. The schooner sunk but the crew were saved. The steamer proceeded, with the loss of her bowsprit.

On Saturday night the Paper Hanging Factory and four dwellings adjoining, belonging to Norton Newcamp, were destroyed by fire. Loss $12,000; half insured.

At the same time, four wooden dwellings in Somerville, owned by J. M. Currill, of Norwich, Connecticut, were destroyed. Loss $8,000.

Presbyterian, Old School, General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, May 21.—A committee was appointed to report to the next Assembly on the feasibility and expediency of a Church Commentary.

The Board of Domestic Mission's Annual Report was before the Assembly. Dr. Wm. Scott and Rev. Dr. Happersett presented a statement of the progress of the work. The receipts have been $119,000; number of Missionaries, 691; new churches, 38.

Rev. Dr. Adger made an extended speech against the policy of the Board.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.—The Rockford *Register* says that the enthusiasm in that city over the news of Lincoln's nomination was tremendous. The *Register* pledges the county to roll up 3,500 majority for "honest Old Abe" next November. Winnebago county can do it. She gave Fremont 3,000 majority.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Day.

Auction sales this morning at 9½ o'clock, of furniture, carpets and housekeeping goods, by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

☞ We can supply orders for Lincoln's great Cooper Institute speech in New York city. Price $1.00 per hundred copies. It should be widely read.

COOK COUNTY JAIL.—There are at present thirty-five prisoners in our jail awaiting trial.

THE EXCURSION.—The excursionists departed yesterday at 9 o'clock A. M., in high glee at the contemplation of their trip. We sent a correspondent along who will furnish us with particulars.

"THE RAIL SPLITTER."—We understand from Dr. Charles Lieb that he is about to issue a campaign paper with the above title, devoted to politics at home and abroad. He promises the prospectus in a few days.

THE MINSTRELS.—Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels had another full house last night at Kingsbury Hall. Our citizens should not fail to see them.

DISGRACEFUL FIGHT.—We yesterday witnessed a brutal fight on West Madison street, between a drayman and teamster. Both men were most severely punished and were prevented from "coming to time" by the interference of the crowd.

THE STUMP.—E. G. Asay, Esq, a well known and distinguished lawyer of this city, is preparing to leave us for Pennsylvania, which State he is to stump for "Honest Old Abe." May his success be as great as his undertaking is noble and his eloquence deserving.

FIRE.—There was a fire last night in the 4th district, on the West Side, about 12 o'clock. Being about two miles from our office, and nearly time to go to press, we defer particulars till to-morrow, though the fire was of little importance.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The North Baptist Church gives a grand strawberry festival at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of their congregation. The cards of admission are only twenty-five cents, and a rich time is expected.

BROKEN INTO.—On Sunday night the scow "Laura" was broken into, and the Captain's trunk, clothing, telescope and ship's books were all taken from the cabin, together with the cook's clothing and violin. All hands were ashore except the cook, who says the robbers chased him off with a club. His story is much doubted.

RAIN, THUNDER AND LIGHTENING.—The farmers generally throughout the State have for days past been earnestly wishing for rain, and on Sunday, about one o'clock in the afternoon, they were gratified at the beginning of a heavy rain storm, which lasted, interspersed with terrible thunder and lightening, for some thirteen hours. Yesterday morning it cleared off, and the weather became delightful.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.—John Lane was charged in the Police Court with whipping his wife, who was much smaller and lighter in color than John. He plead guilty, but the assault did not amount to much, it arose out of a fit of jealousy, because a white man during the days of the Convention, was loitering around the house, and John had reason to believe out of too much affection for his wife. Fined $5.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Messrs. Bell & Irons, who are laying down a gas-pipe on South Water street, between Dearborn and Clark, had about thirty-one feet of it torn up and stolen, sometime between Saturday night and yesterday morning. No traces of the thieves were visible. No doubt the heavy rain weakened the patrolman's vigilance on that beat.

THE OPENING FESTIVAL.—The first Strawberry and Floral Festival of the season, which is to be given by the Sabbath School Association of the First Presbyterian Church to night, at Metropolitan Hall, must not be forgotten. The occasion, if we may judge from the army of ladies we saw at work yesterday decorating the Hall, &c., is of the most promising character. No gathering in our city can have a better object than this. Ample arrangements are made for fresh strawberries and cream. The Great Western Band will discourse sweet music, and a good time generally may be expected, and we advise all to go.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner James held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a child three years old, named William Roch, whose parents reside at No. 373 North Franklin street. It is the child to which we alluded yesterday as being run over by a street car on the North Side. The verdict of the jury was "accidental death produced by being run over at the crossing, corner of Franklin and Division streets, by car No. 5, driven by Tim Daley." Not a bone was broken, but the shock was so severe that the system did not rally. The father of the child is also dangerously wounded from a brick falling upon his head, and his life is despaired of.

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.—Sunday night about three hundred of the Pennsylvania delegation returned home by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. We were among those who witnessed their departure, and a heartier set of well pleased strangers we have seldom seen in our city. Andrew G. Curtain, made a few farewell remarks which were followed by three lusty cheers for Lincoln, three for Chicago and three for their follow-citizen D. W. Boss, Esq., who had been so vigilant in his exertions for their comfort. Although a Democrat, he did much to make their visit to Chicago one that they will not soon forget.

PERSONAL.—Russell Errett, Esq., Editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, who has been here for the past week, left the city yesterday morning, by the Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad, upon his return home, intending to pass through Detroit. He has visited Chicago upon his tour through the Western country, and expressed warm thanks for the hospitalities he had received at our hands. We had the pleasure of seeing him at the depot, in company with Seth Baldwin, Esq., Superintendent of the Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad, D. W. Boss, of the New York & Erie Road, also a native of Pittsburgh, and other well known gentlemen, who had spared no pains to make his short sojourn here one of pleasure.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY—A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.—On Sunday night Detective Policeman Asa Williams arrested two men upon the charge of "attempting to pass a counterfeit bank bill, knowing the same to be false, fraud, &c., &c. The description of the bill is as follows, and our citizens must be on their guard as it is dangerous, and considerable of it afloat:

Franklin County Bank, Mass. 5's vignette, large figure 5, Five on upper right corner, female with sheaf of grain underneath, 5 on lower left corner. Vignette of genuine is: Left upper corner, farmer and female seated, three men, one holding a sickle, another sharpening a scythe and a third lying down, right end oval female portrait, Five above and below.

The names of the two men were Nicholas Glassner and Philip Gravendinger, both Germans. Yesterday morning they were examined before Justice Akin, and from the testimony it seems that the youngest, Philip, who has been here but three weeks, has been made a tool of by older heads. He fell in with doubtful company, and one of his new acquaintance told him to pass the counterfeit five and give him four dollars back. At first he refused, but at last unfortunately yielded to the temptation, and was timely taught that justice is sometimes as quick as it is sure. He repented in court what he had done and received some sound advice to beware of evil company, which, in his case, had lead him upon the very threshold of the penitentiary. They were both reprimanded and discharged, while a warrant was issued for the arrest of the man who gave it to him.

PIKE'S PEAK.—McNally & Co. have laid upon our table the "Past and Present of the Pike's Peak Gold Regions," an elaborate work upon that country of 112 pages, from the pen of Henry Villard, special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. It is decidedly a book for the times and should be perused by all who contemplate going there, as it is simply a record of all the facts that have transpired up to the present time, in connection with the development of the mineral and other resources of the country. It is illustrated with a view of Denver City, also two large and finely executed maps. It is published by Sutherland & McEvoy, St. Louis.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

VULCANITE JEWELRY.—Messrs A. H. Miller & Bros., corner of Clark and Lake Streets, have recently received a large and elegant assortment of the above jewelry, which is considered far superior and much cheaper than either the jet or enamel jewelry. Call and examine. my19-6t

☞ Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware, of every denomination, can be purchased of A. H. Miller & Bros., 126 Lake Street, corner of Clark. They have the largest and most elegant stock in the city. my19 6t

IT IS WELL.—The insurance agents and companies doing business in Chicago, now admit that the Policies of Insurance issued for the last three years, from the PARTICIPATING AGENCY of MASON & CO., are worth 12½ per cent. more than any they can furnish. Their (M & Co's) customers know them to cost 50 per cent. less and that they write at reduced rates. my18 6t

REMOVAL.—Leland & Mixer have removed their office and sample room to 132 South Water street, Pork-house, Flanders Block, opposite Michigan Central Depot. m18-1m

NOW OPEN.—Fasset & Cook's Photographic Palace—the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in America—is now open to the public. Citizens and strangers are invited to call. Rooms Nos. 122 & 124 Clark street. my18-6t

STRANGERS VISITING CHICAGO should avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the largest Dry Goods House in the United States west of New York, which is that of W. M. Ross & Co., 167 and 169 Lake St. One price, and in every instance, prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere. my16-6t

☞ See advertisement of "Hard Rubber" Rigg's Truss in another column. Something entirely new. my16-6t

CHICAGO, May, 1860.

Mr. Thomas George:—Sir:—As warm weather is approaching, I am reminded of the great satisfaction we experienced in our family last season, after getting from you, one of those most desirable, and I might almost say indispensible articles, Winship's Refrigerators. Although I am not a believer in every new thing because it is patented, yet I must say that the said refrigerator is certainly one of the best things I have ever known patented. Yours truly, my17-6t GEO. W. LAY, JR., Mich. Avenue.

DIED.

On Monday morning, the 21st inst., of diptheria, WALLACE HAVELOCK, son of Geo. S. and Julia H. W. Armstrong, aged two years and eight months. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents No. 178 Wolcott street, at two o'clock P. M., this day.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jal-h694-y

TO RENT—A Two Story Frame dwelling house situated No. 186 Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to M. LAFLIN, 49 South Water street. my22 c406-1w

TO RENT—Brick Dwelling, No. 207 Erie street, to rent low. Also—SECOND STORY Over Scott, Kern & Co.'s Clothing Store, to rent low. Inquire of L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Cor. Lake and LaSalle streets. my22c401-1m

PIKE'S PEAK.—Wanted, a Partner with a capital of $3,000, to be equal partner with the advertiser in purchasing Engine and Machinery for quartz mining, to go to Pike's Peak. Address "W. F. B.," box 1614. my22x1w

BOARDING can be obtained at the WAVERLY HOUSE, 223 and 225 Kinzie street, for $3 per week, with a good single room. Day board $2.50 per week. A. N. COLBY, Prop't. my22xlt

BOARDING — 3 pleasant rooms with first-class board may be obtained by calling at 28 Washington street, near Wabash avenue. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. my22x1t

WANTED—A person to travel with the advertiser, and take an equal interest in a profitable cash business. About $350 will be necessary. Only those having the capital need notice. References exchanged. Address, immediately, "T. D.," office of this paper. ltx

BOARD.—A gentleman and lady, or three single gentlemen will find home comforts in room furnished or not, at a moderate price, at the pleasant locality, No. 31 Wabash Avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets. References required. my22x1t

WANTED TO RENT—A Furnished office, or part of an office, in the business part of the city. One having a safe preferred. Address P. O. box 1177, two days, "A" at this office. my22x1t

CALUMET ICE.—The place to leave orders for Ice is with the "Red Wagons" or at Wadhams, Willard & Co's. office, No. 2 Masonic Temple, (opposite Post Office.) They have control of the Calumet Ice, and are prepared to supply you all, and are the only concern who do not sell Ice cut in the filthy Chicago River. my22-c405-1m

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. MARTIN. S. C. KEELAR. Chicago, May 21, 1860.

RAILROAD SPIKES. CLEVELAND SPIKES. The best in market, and cheap as the cheapest. Come and see them. J. D. DEGREST & CO., No. 4 Parsons Building, Corner South Water and Wells street. my22c403-1m

H. F. BAKER, GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. For the sale of all kinds of personal property real estate, household goods, furniture, &c. JAMES A. MARSHALL, Salesman. my22c0-1y No. 58 Dearborn street.

NOW READY! THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, FOR JUNE, 1860.

CONTENTS.

The future of American Railways; In a Fog; The Gragnandan Girl's Song; The Humming Bird; Chess; Spring Song; Model Lodging-Houses in Boston; A Short Campaign on the Hudson; Thine; The Representative Art; Roba di Roma; Pythagoras; Claxian's Picture; Japan; The Vineyard Saint; The Professor's Story; The Sphinx's Children.

REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.—Dies Irae; Mademoiselle Mori; Critical and Miscellaneous Essays; The Mill on the Floss; Nugamenta; A Voyage down the Amoor; Revolutions in English History; Fresh Hearts that Failed Three Thousand Years Ago; Hester, the Bride of the Islands.

Recent American Publications.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished.

All orders should be addressed to TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, my22c407-1t 135 Washington-st., Boston.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE Ice Cream Freezer, AS IMPROVED FOR 1860. With Stamped Iron Covers and Bottoms—Tinned, *The Only Freezer Known, which is Constructed on True Scientific Principles!* The Cheapest, Best, and Most Economical, requiring less Ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain its operations. For sale at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 - - State Street - - 47 ☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. my21

FIFTY THOUSAND STARK MILL BAGS At $23.75 per Hundred. A liberal discount for larger quantities. my22c0-1y P. PALMER, 112, 114 & 116 Lake-st.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO. CHICAGO, May 20, 1860. TO STOCKHOLDERS:—Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, the 15th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors my22c406-td AMOS T. HALL, Sec'y.

UNION CHEMICAL PAINT, Manufactured and Sold by the Chicago Paint Company, 43 and 45 Franklin Street. It is the cheapest paint in the world. It dries so quick that the desired number of coats may be given in a few hours. It is perfectly healthy and free from all disagreeable odor. It is very durable, and may be polished as smooth as the finest marble. It will not peel off and cannot be blistered by heat. It is beautifully white, and will not turn yellow from being in the dark. ONE POUND will go as far as TWO pounds of lead paint, and costs but ONE HALF the money. For calling walls and fresco painting, no other can at all compare with it. It is ready for use as it comes from the keg, and needs no mixing or grinding. ☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. [illegible]

CAPTAIN MARCY'S PRAIRIE TRAVELER. A RELIABLE GUIDE TO Pike's Peak, Utah, Oregon and California. THE PRAIRIE TRAVELER, a Hand-Book for Overland Emigrants, with Maps, Illustrations, and Itineraries of the Principal Routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. By Randolph B. Marcy, Captain U. S. Army. Published by authority of the War Department. [illegible] Published by HARPER & BROS., Franklin Square, New York [illegible] S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago.

LOST.—A check on the Merchants Savings Loan and Trust Company, drawn by D. R. Holt in favor of E. M. Welch or bearer for $48, dated Chicago, May 18th, 1860. [illegible] LYMAN J. GAGE.

MAPLE SUGAR.—2000 lbs. Pure [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Situation to take care of Horses, by a young German who can furnish first-class city references. Address "D. G." Press and Tribune Office. my21x2t

WANTED—Eight or Ten Iron Finishers. Apply immediately at Young's Sewing Machine Factory, rear of 186 Wells street. my19x3t WM. H. YOUNG & CO.

WANTED—A few good Agents to travel with a Patented article which will meet with a ready sale, and pay a handsome profit. Apply to HALSEY & KING, 188 Clark street. ap28c394-4w

WANTED—A CARPENTER is wanted (an American) to go to Central Illinois on a farm for six months work. He must be a good workman and give good references. Address A. M. B., Press and Tribune office. my18x3t

WANTED—An Active Business man, with a small cash capital, to take an interest in a Produce Commission business already established. Enquire at 193 South Water street, or address Box 694 Chicago. A man acquainted with the commission business preferred. my19x3t

WANTED—Employment by a first rate Book-keeper and business man who can come well recommended, and willing to make himself generally useful, in this city or country in that capacity; or, to act as travelling agent or general collector, or temporary accountant. Address BOOK-KEEPER, post office box 3763. my15c241-1w

WANTED—To exchange the stock of goods in store 201 Lake street, consisting of Stoves, Sheet Iron, Hollow and Tin Ware and house furnishing goods is offered for sale or trade for Lumber in small or large quantities or will be exchanged for good city property. ☞ For further particulars inquire at the store No. 201, Lake street. my16x3w

WANTED—A Farmer and Wife. A married man without children (an American) is wanted on a farm about 100 miles from Chicago, to take charge as Foreman, attending to all other business and stock. He must be honest, temperate, capable and thoroughly acquainted with the management of a farm. The wife must understand cooking, care of a dairy and a good housekeeper. Good references required. None others need apply. Address "J. B. S." Press and Tribune Office. my17x1w

WANTED—COOPERAGE—The subscriber will advance on Packing Barrels received by him in store and will hold till sold. HOOP POLES, STAVES AND HEADINGS Bought and for sale. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, fe27c669 3m 73 Dearborn street.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also, Musicians for the third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from $11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT. Recruiting Rendezvous at 186 South Clark street, Chicago. ap17-c94-3m J. W. ALLEY, Lieut. 3d Infantry.

BINDER WANTED—A first-class General Workman to take charge of a Bindery in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Apply to W. TANNER, Basement of 95 Clark street, or to the subscriber, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. J. G. DAVENPORT. my17 c374-1m

$25,000 OF CITY SCRIP WANTED. Store and basement to let. Also, offices and lodging rooms. B. F. SHERMAN, Room 18—114 Dearborn street. mr6c32-2w

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A ticket to Boston, Mass., via Suspension Bridge—good until the 26th inst. Price $21. Inquire at Press and Tribune office, to day. my19xm

FOR SALE—Or to Lease on Long Time—a large quantity of improved and unimproved city property, at 227 Lake street, by ENOS AYRES. my15c347-10t

FOR SALE—Low for Cash, a centrally located business house, six stories, with stone front, suitable for Banking business or Insurance Offices, by ENOS AYRES, 227 Lake street. my15c348-10t

FOR SALE—The lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class Grocery Store, situated in one of the best locations in the city. Apply at 59 North Clark street. my15x1w

FOR SALE—In a flourishing city in Indiana, within two (2) hours ride of Chicago a first-rate, profitable manufacturing business. A small amount of money required in the purchase. Any person desiring a safe, profitable business can obtain further particulars by addressing "R. D. S." at this office. my19xt

A PRESS FOR SALE.—Any one who wishes to go into the publication of an old paper at a desirable point, can find an excellent opportunity by inquiring of W. S. POPE, at Mt. Morris, Ogle County, Ill. my19x1w

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Outside City Property.—South Side preferred. The above property, situated No. 117 South Jefferson, near Madison street, and two blocks from the new West Side Union Depot. It is now rented to a good tenant and possession can be had at one months notice. Apply to AKHURST & DOUGLAS, Box Yard, South Branch, near Twelfth street. my15c350-1m

FOR SALE.—To Railroad Men.—The LOCOMOTIVE COLUMBIANA, built by Norris, 5 or 6 years old, in good running order. Will be sold very cheap for cash, or exchanged for other property. Inquire of B. P. HUTCHINSON, 229 So. Water street. mh31c3m

FOR SALE—Cheap, the new Cottage House (8 rooms) and three years lease, No. 259 South Clinton street. A desirable residence and locality. Good garden yard and water fixtures attached. Sold cheap for cash, or a part on short time, secured. Apply on the premises, or to the subscriber at the office of Carroll & Jameson, 65 South Clark street, corner of Randolph. m8c301 1m JAMES N. JOHNSON.

FOR SALE—A beautiful country residence, situated at Oakton, on the Milwaukee Railroad, nine miles north of the city. The house is of modern style, containing ten large rooms, with closets and pantries. Good out buildings, supplied with excellent water from two wells and cistern. The tracts contains ten acres. Apply to J. G. HAMILTON, Room No. 7 Methodist Church Block. my16x3w

NEW AND SECOND Hand Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 Lake street—near Clark.

FOR SALE—At half price, A VERY LARGE DESK. Suitable for Bank, Broker or Wholesale House. Inquire at 24 Clark street. mh26c0-1y

BRICK FOR SALE.—60,000 For sale low at Lake street Mills, Nos. 141 and 143 West Lake street. [oc10] STEVENS & NORRIS.

SPECIAL NOTICE. We are pleased to inform the public that On and after Wednesday, 9th inst., We shall be prepared to do business with them. Until our former premises are repaired, we shall be found at 32 LAKE STREET, Nearly Opposite the Old Stand. We have many Goods saved from the Fire of the 1st inst., MORE OR LESS DAMAGED, Which we shall offer in "Job Lots," at Great Bargains! We shall be glad to see our old customers, and country merchants who want Clothing cheap. BARRETT, KING & CO., my8c230-3wistp 32 Lake street.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South & West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from Chicago and Liverpool And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Portland every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

REMOVAL. LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, FROM 136 TO 122 - - - - Clark Street - - - - 122 (Two Doors North of the Old Stand.) The demand for Downer's Celebrated Boston Kerosene AND THE NEW KEROSENE LAMPS, Have obliged us to remove to larger quarters. ☞ The Trade supplied at a moderate advance over Eastern rates. CHARLES L. NOBLE, Agent and Manager.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, And all other Countries in Europe. The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1 and upwards. Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates. Advances made on grain, warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., British Consulate, Custom House Building, [illegible]

YOUNG'S DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS, STYLES AND PRICES. [illegible] Chicago Salesroom 122 Lake-st. [illegible] YOUNG & CO. [illegible]

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK, LACON, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

FROM REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, N. Y.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" "It is five years since that I accidentally entered your store for some sort of a preparation for Hoarseness; the Troches which you gave me entirely answered the purpose which I had in view. Since then in all my lecturing tours I put "Troches" in my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen, and I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of."

To Public Speakers and Singers.

"*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Cough Lozenges. From Prof. M. Stacy Johnson, Teacher of Music, S. Fema's College, La Grange, Ga. "I have found their use very efficacious in removing that irritation of the Throat so common with Speakers and Singers. I have enlisted several gentlemen in their favor, among whom are Prof. Wires, Principal Brownwood University, and Rev. M. Teague, of this place. The Troches have only to be tried to recommend themselves."

Cough Lozenges.

Brown's Bronchial Troches. At this season of the year, when so many are troubled with hoarseness, influenza and bronchial difficulties, these Troches afford a grateful relief. We have seen instances of their good effects in cases of inflammation of the bronchial tubes and of the hoarseness of children. They contain nothing which can injure the constitution, and have a soothing effect very efficacious in assisting expectoration and prevent the accumulation of phlegm. For public speakers, singers, and all persons troubled with hoarseness, they are invaluable.—*Portland Transcript.*

Hoarseness, &c.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—These cough and voice lozenges, which we advertised a few weeks ago, are superior for relieving hoarseness to anything that we are acquainted with. We have tried them during the past winter, and make this statement gratuitously, for the benefit of our brethren in the ministry.—*Central Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*

Bronchial Affections.

A clergyman writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says; "Last spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches could not preach a sermon of ordinary length, without hoarseness; but now (with the assistance of "Troches") I have in the past five weeks preached some forty sermons."

Brown's Bronchial Troches. COUGHS.

The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections.* Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to *Brown's Bronchial Troches* or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

Brown's	"That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "Troches" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.	Troches.
Brown's	"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.	Troches.
Brown's	"Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarseness." REV. H. W. BEECHER.	Troches.
Brown's	"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.	Troches.
Brown's	"Contain no Opium or anything injurious." Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.	Troches.
Brown's	"A simple and pleasant compound for Coughs, &c." Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.	Troches.
Brown's	"Beneficial in Bronchitis." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.	Troches.
Brown's	"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." Rev. H. W. WARREN, Boston.	Troches.
Brown's	"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold." Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.	Troches.
Brown's	"I heartily unite in the above commendation." Rev. M. SCHUYLER.	Troches.
Brown's	"Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers." Prof. M. S. JOHNSON, La Grange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.	Troches.
Brown's	"I have been much afflicted with Bronchial Affection, producing Hoarseness and Cough. The "Troches" are the only effectual remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice." Rev. GEO. SLACK, Minister Church of England, Milton Parsonage, Canada.	Troches.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

☞ Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza. Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption. Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clears and gives strength to the voice of Singers. Indispensable to Public Speakers. Soothing and simple, Children can use them. As they assist Expectoration and relieve Hoarseness.

Coughs.

The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections.* Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

Throat Diseases.

"*Brown's Bronchial Troches,* or Cough Lozenges. *From Rev. E. H. Pratt, East Woodstock, Conn.* I feel grateful to you, for placing within the reach of the suffering so valuable a remedy. I have used the Troches three years, with great benefit, not less to my general health than to my throat. I recommend them with great pleasure on every hand."

Affections of the Throat.

From the Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, Pastor of the Central Church, St. Louis. "I have been in the habit of using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges, when compelled to speak though suffering from cold. They are very beneficial in clearing the throat, having no injurious tendencies of any kind. I can confidently recommend them to public speakers generally."

"I heartily unite in the above commendation."—*Rev. M. Schuyler, Rector of Christ Church, St. Louis.*

Bronchial Complaints, &c.

Rev. D. P. Livermore, Editor of the Chicago *New Covenant*, says of Brown's Bronchial Troches; "We have frequently had occasion to test the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Troches, and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended. From our own personal experience and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs, and bronchial complaints."

NOTE.—*We publish the above statement as reading matter, because we have confidence in the Troches, having tried them frequently, and always with success.—Cincinnati Christian Herald.*

Asthma.

From Rev. D. Lata, Frankfort, Ill.—"An old lady of our acquaintance has been greatly afflicted with Asthma for many years, and has tried a multiplicity of prescriptions, with little or no effect. My wife sent her a part of a box of the 'Bronchial Troches,'—after a few days we heard that she found great relief from their use, and to-day she sent a messenger some five miles to procure more; we had only one box left, but could not refuse it." Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, are sold throughout the United States.

Bronchitis.

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, N. Y.—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches." "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Cough Lozenges, are for sale throughout the United States.

To Public Speakers.

In a letter from Rev. J. H. Dorr, Allentown, Pa., speaking of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Cough Lozenges, he says: "Whether a burning or not, they seem to have done me good. I am inclined to hoarseness from public speaking or an over-exertion of the vocal organs, and I have found them very serviceable as a palliative, calculated to allay irritation, thus avoiding inflammation. My brethren in the ministry to whom I have recommended them seem to have derived more or less benefit."

Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

This unpleasant and painful result of "*Catching Cold*," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Hence, Singers and Public Speakers will find them of peculiar advantage.

"We have found of great service in allaying Bronchial Irritation, and in subduing hoarseness produced by Colds."—Rev. DANIEL WISE, late Editor of Zion's Herald.

Public Speakers and Vocalists.

A Boston Clergyman and public lecturer says of Brown's Bronchial Troches: "In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches in my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public Speakers, vocalists, clergymen, and others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using these Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness [illegible] —*Troy Whig.* Sold Wholesale and Retail by FENTON & CO., 56 ... Lake Street ... 56 [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. FAREWELL BENEFIT (Previous to his retirement from the Stage) of A. D. Bradley. Mr. BRADLEY, deeply grateful to the citizens of Chicago for the many manifestations of kindness and favor, hopes that his friends and the patrons of the Drama generally, for whose amusement and pleasure he has ever exerted himself to the best of his humble abilities, will honor him with their presence on the occasion—the last one upon which he will appeal to them as a BENEFICIARY. TUESDAY EVENING, May 22d, Will be presented the elegant Modern Comedy, written by JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq., and originally played for upwards of FORTY CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS, at Wallack's Theatre, New York, entitled GAME OF LOVE. Coldon Foxglove, Esq. (Counsellor at Law) Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. McVicker, Mr. Myers, Mr. Dillon, Miss Woodbury, Mrs. Leighton, Mrs. Marble, Mrs. Myers, &c., in the cast. FRANK LUMBARD, Having kindly volunteered, will sing some of his favorite Ballads. To conclude with the petite Comedy, written by A. D. BRADLEY, and received on former occasions with enthusiastic applause, entitled UNCLE ANTHONY'S VISIT. Uncle Anthony ... Mr. BRADLEY. David ... Mr. McVICKER. Letitia ... Mrs. LOTTY HOUGH. The Pugilistic Farce of B. B., the BENICIA BOY, will be presented shortly. CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 7¼; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. ☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance. PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Second Circle, 25c; Lower Private Boxes, $5; Upper, $3. J. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE North Baptist Church, AT METROPOLITAN HALL, Thursday Evening, May 24th. Fresh Strawberries, direct from Covington, Kentucky. Delicious Ice Cream, and choice Cake and Coffee will be offered. Also—Beautiful Boquets, and a select variety of Fancy Articles. During the evening the following Tableaux will be presented—parts being sustained by well-known ladies and gentlemen of our city who have volunteered their assistance: 1—Scene from Trovatore; 2—Night and Morning; 3—Jephtha's Daughter; 4—Rebecca at the Well; 5—Coming to get Married; 6—Taking the Veil; 7—Romeo and Juliet; 8—Enchanted Castle. Music by the Great Union Band, and also by amateurs on the piano. All articles sold will be offered at current rates, and none need fear UNPLEASANT IMPORTUNITIES. Full value will be given for all received, and those who come may be assured a pleasant evening. Tickets of admission only 25 cents. The Piano used on this occasion has been kindly furnished by Wm. W. W. Kimball, Larmon Block.

KINGSBURY HALL.—Monday Evening, May 21st, and every evening during the week. Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels, From Niblo's Saloon, Broadway, N. Y. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. Change of programme each evening. For full particulars see small bills. LOUIS A. ZWISLER, Agent.

SECOND ANNUAL STRAWBERRY, FLORAL and MUSICAL FESTIVAL OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSION ASSOCIATION OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, On Tuesday Evening, May 22d, At Metropolitan Hall, for the Benefit of their Mission Schools. Tickets $1.00, including refreshments. my19-c389-3t

G. MIRASOLE WILL GIVE A SELECT PARTY Every Saturday thro' May and June, AT HIS DANCING ACADEMY, On South-West corner of Madison and Clark, to which he invites his pupils and their friends.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 107 feet front by 180 feet deep from the river to Franklin street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. This lot has wharf of the best description, and is well adapted for a Coal, Stone or Lumber Yard. Apply to E. C. LARNED, 97 Washington street.

FOR RENT.—On 15th June, or Sale Cheap, two First Class Brick Dwellings, three stories, finished in modern style, with good two story barns to each, situated within 100 feet of the lake on Old street. A splendid view of the Lake and harbor for surrounding, a good neighborhood, and accessible to Horse Railroad. Inquire No. 63 Lake street. H. O. STONE.

TO RENT—New Family Hotel in ST. LOUIS, MO. Situated in a desirable locality of the city, on corner of Twelfth and Olive streets, near the Market, Park, and on the line of the Olive street Horse Cars. The house contains about sixty rooms, and is supplied with Gas, Water, Baths, Store Rooms, Pantries, etc. To a responsible tenant, able to keep a first-class family hotel, a long and very favorable lease will be granted. For information as regards terms, etc., by letter or in person, to JOHN E. YORE, or S. H. LAFLIN, Esq., of the firm of Laflin, Smith & Boise, St. Louis, Mo.

General Notices.

A RARE CHANCE.—A man with a small capital of $400 can purchase the entire fixtures and trade of a permanent manufacturing business in this city that will pay $30 to $40 per month. One or two good H. [illegible] Apply at 178 Michigan street.

TO PRINTERS.—A rare chance! —A good Country Newspaper and Job Printing Office in a flourishing town in Northern Illinois is offered at a BARGAIN. For particulars address Box 1949, Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 worth Improved City Property in exchange for Unimproved City Property or Country Lands, and part Cash, or on time, by ENOS AYRES, 227 Lake street. my15c346-10t

$100 PER MONTH CAN BE made by a good salesman, with a capital of $40, selling a Patent Portable Copying Press with Book of [illegible] Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PORTLAND BLOCK.—The undersigned has accepted the agency for the above building at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, from Mr. Daniel Sears, Jr., of Boston, and is prepared to lease all existing vacancies in the same from May 1st. J. M. PARKER, 93 Washington street.

CAUTION.—CAUTION. All persons are hereby notified that the undersigned heretofore executed to G. S. CAMP FOUR CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTES, Dated at Fairfield, Iowa, May 1st, 1860, each for the sum of five hundred dollars, payable respectively at six, nine, twelve and eighteen months from date, at the Banking House of McConnel & Co., in Fairfield, Iowa. The undersigned has a just defense against said notes, and will resist the collection thereof, and hereby cautions all persons against dealing for the same. JAMES M. REA.

CAUTION.—The undersigned hereby cautions all parties from negotiating two notes, dated Palatine, October 7, 1858, for $433 each, and payable in one and two years after date to the order of Bancher & Boyden, there being an offset against the same. JAS. McWHIRTER.

CHANCE FOR A DRUGGIST.—One of the best Drug Stores in the city furnished for Wholesale and Retail Trade, can be obtained at a long lease. If desired, a portion or whole of the stock will be sold at a great reduction on cost. Address post office box No. 350.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. CHICAGO, May 1st, 1860. The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the seventh day of June, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY. Chicago, May 3, 1860. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next [illegible] W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO. New York, May 2d, 1860. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday, the eighth day of June next, 1860. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M. HENRY FARNAM, Prest. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, in the City of Chicago. Incorporated February, 1857. Office 104 and 106 Methodist Church Block. This Institution receives Deposits of Five Cents and upwards, and allows interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. Dividends payable First Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. S. KIDDER, Cashier.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Good board and pleasant rooms at 126 North Clark street. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—Two pleasant rooms in a central location with board for a gentleman and wife. Also, a number of gentlemen can be accommodated with day board. F. M. WILLIAMS, 60 Michigan avenue, corner of Lake.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms and Board. Also, day board, can be obtained at 87 Washington street.

BOARDING—A large front Room to let, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, where there are no children and the comforts of a home can be realized. Apply at No. 201 Ohio street, east of Clark street.

BOARDING.—First-Class Board with pleasant suite of rooms for gentleman with small families or single gentlemen, can be had at No. 74 [illegible]

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS at Nos. 20 and 21 Michigan Avenue. [illegible]

EXAMINE THE HOLLY SEWING MACHINES, AT 186 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion ... each subsequent day ... two weeks ... one month ... three months ... six months ... one year ... [illegible]

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.

☞ All changes charged 30 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE. $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. ... for each subsequent month. ... for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—Auctioneers. New and Second-Hand Furniture, AT AUCTION. We will sell, on TUESDAY, May 22d, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at store number 82 .... Lake Street .... 82. A large assortment of Furniture, consisting in part of Rosewood Parlor Suites, in Crimson and Maroon, and Crimson and Brocatelle; Mahogany and Black Walnut, in Hair Cloth and Plush; Mahogany and Rosewood marble-top Tables; Mahogany Card do; Chamber Suites in Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Oak; Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Book Cases, and Secretaries; Mahogany and Walnut, French and Cottage Bedsteads; and Bureaus, Washstands, Sofas, Tete-a-tetes, Cane Chairs and Rockers, together with a great variety of other Furniture,—Oil and Mahogany Frame Mirrors; Brussels, Ingrain, and Hemp Carpets. Also a variety of Common Furniture, to be sold without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—Auctioneers. ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, May 23d, commencing at 9½ o'clock a. m. and 1½ p. m., we will sell to the highest bidder for cash, by order of E. AIKEN, Assignee, AT THE STORE OF H. N. PARSONS, 179 .... Randolph Street .... 179 Three doors East of the Briggs House. The entire stock, consisting of a large and elegant assortment of all styles and descriptions of Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Parlor, Bedroom and Diningroom FURNITURE, Manufactured expressly for city retail trade. Also—A large variety of Office Desks and Office Furniture, together with every other kind of goods usually kept in first-class furniture stores. Every article must be sold without reserve to the highest and best bidder, for cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs. E. AIKEN, Assignee.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—Large Catalogue Sale of FINE ARTS. Signor G. B. Pandolfini & Co., from Italy, would advise the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago and vicinity that they will dispose of AT AUCTION, Commencing on MONDAY, May 28, and continuing until June 5, hours of sale 9½ and 1½ P.M., each day, AT OUR SALES ROOM, 82 LAKE STREET. The most magnificent collection of altogether new designs of Italian marble, alabaster and agate statuary, &c. Also, the latest styles of Bohemian decorated and engraved glassware, French china ware, work boxes and writing desks, English toilette ware, fancy articles, &c., &c. In this superb collection will be found many articles of beautiful design and workmanship, many of which are original, and therefore perfectly unique. Such as classical tiebe, Roman, Grecian, Neapolitan, and other well known forms of Vases. Statuettes of sculptured alabaster, under glass. Amore and Psyche, Fidelity, and many other groups. The above goods have just arrived from Europe, and have been selected with great care by Signor Pandolfini, from the great studios of Italy, and the royal manufactories of Prague and Vienna. Also, a superb assortment of the finest quality of silver plated goods, consisting of tea sets, waiters, castors with cut glass, ice pitchers, spoons, forks, ladles, etc. [illegible] The goods will be open for free examination on Wednesday and Thursday, May 16th and 17th, and ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine the above beautiful and select assortment and attend the sale. Goods purchased for transit will be packed in the original Italian packages at a small expense. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street. Furniture of the Revere Hotel AT AUCTION. $60,000 Worth to be Sold! The Largest Sale of Valuable Furniture ever held in Chicago. ON MONDAY, MAY 28, 1860, AT 9 O'CLOCK, We shall commence to sell at auction at the REVERE HOTEL, corner of Dearborn and Randolph street, the entire Furniture of said Hotel, which is adapted to the use of hotels or private houses. All who have examined the costly Rosewood, Mahogany and other articles of furniture in this hotel have pronounced it equal to any furnished House west of New York city, which, together with its elegant mirrors, chandeliers, carpets and oil cloths, tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain, bedding, table crockery and glassware, table furniture, beds and bedding, stoves of all kinds, etc., bar fixtures and furniture, and fixtures of every description for housekeeping, offers the greatest inducements to the housekeeping or private purchaser, offering inducements to the people of Chicago. Much of the above furniture, in addition to being costly in material, is elegant and unique in style, differing from anything in the West in country, having been manufactured without regard to cost expressly for this hotel. The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold. ☞ No postponement on any account. TERMS—All sums under $100 cash; all sums over $100, one-half cash, balance in three and four months, approved negotiable paper. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STAFFORD & SMEDLEY, Auctioneers. Auction Sale of GROCERIES. SALES ROOM: No. 149 South Water street, (second door west of Clark). On WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 23d, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, without reserve, a large assignment of Groceries, Paints, Oils, Wooden Ware, &c., comprised in part as follows: [illegible list] Together with a large number of other articles too numerous to specify. These goods are all of prime qualities and offer inducements to the trade, rarely met with in this market. Sale positive, terms cash, bankable funds. STAFFORD & SMEDLEY.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Have won the Highest Premiums at the Fairs of the United States Agricultural Society, And at the State Fairs of

MAINE,	ILLINOIS,
VERMONT,	MISSOURI,
CONNECTICUT,	OHIO,
NEW YORK,	INDIANA,
NEW JERSEY,	KENTUCKY,
PENNSYLVANIA,	MICHIGAN,
VIRGINIA,	WISCONSIN,
MISSISSIPPI,	CALIFORNIA,

And at the Fairs of Metropolitan Mechanic's Institute, Washington, American Institute, New York, Mechanic's Association, Boston, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Mechanic's Institute, Baltimore, Mechanic's Association, Cincinnati, Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Kentucky Institute, Louisville, Mechanical Association, St. Louis, Mechanic's Institute, San Francisco, AND AT Hundreds of County Fairs. [illegible] GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent, Nos. 167 & 169 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life. SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. HANOVER FIRE INS. CO. KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. [illegible]

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE.

LEONARD SWETT, of McLean,
JOHN M. PALMER, of Macoupin.

DISTRICTS.

1. A. C. FULLER, of Boone.
2. WM. B. PLATO, of Kane.
3. LAWRENCE WELDON, of DeWitt.
4. WM. P. KELLOGG, of Fulton.
5. J. STARK, of Hancock.
6. J. C. CONKLING, of Sangamon.
7. H. P. H. BROMWELL, of Coles.
8. T. G. ALLEN, of Randolph.
9. JOHN OLNEY, of Gallatin.

FOR GOVERNOR;
RICHARD YATES, of Morgan.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Dupage.
FOR AUDITOR,
JESSE K. DUBOIS, of Lawrence.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
OZIAS M. HATCH, of Pike.
FOR TREASURER,
WM. BUTLER, of Sangamon.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NEWTON BATEMAN, of Morgan.

THE POPULAR RESPONSE.

If any Republican has felt disposed to call in question the wisdom of the Republican Convention as displayed in the selection of candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency, the intelligence which we publish this morning, from various quarters, cannot fail to convince him of his mistake. Everywhere the nominations are hailed with delight and with an irrepressible enthusiasm. In Indiana, in Ohio, in New York, in Missouri—from whatever quarter we have yet had time to hear—a spontaneous outburst of joy and an interchange of congratulations have marked the event and stamped it with the unmistakable approbation of the popular will. The sterling qualities possessed by the distinguished citizen placed at the head of the ticket—his simplicity of life and purity of character, his integrity never yet called in question, his honor unsullied by any unworthy act, his sympathy with the masses with whom he has always been identified, his devotion to constitutional freedom, to those great principles of human liberty, a belief in which led our fathers to engage in the revolutionary struggle—awaken an enthusiasm in the popular heart which will grow stronger and stronger as those qualities become more widely known in the progress of the canvass. The attempt of the pro-slavery Democracy to suppress admiration and affection for such a man by sneers at the poverty of his early life and his lack of advantages, is the greatest mistake they have ever made. To-day ABRAHAM LINCOLN stands before this nation the most striking living embodiment of the genius of our free institutions that the country has ever produced; and the masses from whom he sprung will not fail to vindicate their favorite son from the contemptible flings of the organs of a pro-slavery purse-proud aristocracy. Again, we say, that if any Republican, in his eagerness for the nomination of some other man, felt disposed to call in question the wisdom of the Chicago Convention, the responses which its action is everywhere calling out cannot fail to convince him of his error.

PRO-SLAVERY TACTICS.

The *Dubuque Herald* sounds the key note to which the pro-slavery men in the Northwest will, during the campaign, tune their horns. That delectable journal says:

> By a special dispatch published in another column it will be seen that the Chicago Republican Convention has nominated old Abe Lincoln of Illinois, as their candidate for the Presidency.
>
> This is really the most amusing and farcial nomination that the great sectional party could possibly have presented, and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the Republicans of the Eastern and Middle States are utterly hopeless of success, and are therefore willing that their Western friends should bear the stigma of defeat.
>
> Abe Lincoln for President of the United States! Ye gods! a miracle must have been performed since Douglas demolished him at Boonsboro' in 1858, or his face would convict him of petit larceny or any other mean thing to which Republican politicians stoop.

The Republicans, weary of the gross profligacy and corruption which have marked the Administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, meet together, and after anxious and patriotic consultation, agree upon the nomination for the highest office in the country's gift, of a gentleman of moderate and really conservative anti-Slavery opinions, and of large and statesman-like views, whose unimpeachable purity of life and unquestionable honesty are a guaranty that, if elected, the rights of the North and the South will alike be respected, and that the alarming and criminal prodigality of the party in power will be checked, and the country brought back, in all its relations, to that policy which has marked the best days of the Republic; and this is the criticism which the leading sham Democratic paper of Iowa has upon their action: "Their candidate's face would convict him of petit larceny!" This from the organ of a party that is now exposed, through the gross and well attested malfeasance of its leaders, to the hot indignation of the honest men of all parties! This said of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to whom, during all his struggles for competence—to whom, since he took his position among the leading thinkers of the country, no man has ever dared to attribute an act of meanness or dishonesty—a word, a deed, or even a thought not in consonance with the most scrupulous regard for his obligations as a citizen, as a patriot, as a MAN!

We are glad that this is to be the course which the Sham Democracy will adopt toward Honest Old Abe. After distorting and caricaturing his features, than which none worn by living man are more expressive of honesty and intelligence, they will begin upon the early incidents of his life. We expect to see him ridiculed because he is a true representative of American free institutions. His honest and pains-taking efforts to acquire that knowledge of books, and, through them, of the principles which govern men and courts, will be held up in such a light that they may be sneered at by the patriots who fill the columns of the Dubuque *Herald* with Democratic slang. They will draw a picture of him—a boy whom poverty and the inexorable necessity for labor had condemned to ignorance—sitting on a log of wood, one end of which was blazing in the cabin fire, by the glare of which he, at the age of fourteen, dug out of the spelling-book the rudiments of that knowledge which he has used so well. Men who have shared in the plunder that the Federal government has suffered, and whose sons are lapped in luxury, can afford to do this. They will point to him as a boorish plough boy—a clodhopper—the companion of the oxen which he drove, and ask why such a man should be President of the United States. They will turn up their noses at the unsavory smell of the man who for honest bread and the hope of a better future, 'tended saw mill when, according to modern Democratic philosophy, he should have been a hard-swearing and deep-drinking office-hunter, above the necessity for downright work. And when they come to the Black Hawk war, in which he served with a reputation as the most expert wrestler and the bravest possible fighter, they will inquire how he, who was never more than a Captain—he who never starved and from the soldiers by stealing their rations, and blankets—as was done in the memorable Utah campaign of 1858, can be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. They will sniff their precious noses at his unaided efforts to enter a noble profession; and when they report that during his term of study of the law, he did not think that by chopping wood at neighbors' doors for the wherewithal to pursue his newly adopted career, he was in any way disgraced, their indignation that such a man should dare to accept the nomination [illegible] will grow fearfully intense. And so through the whole of his career as a legislator, as a lawyer and powerful advocate, as a debater, [illegible] the man who, by [illegible]

stitutional relations of slavery to the American people and government, have excited the profound admiration of the deepest and clearest thinkers in the land—through all these, this man who has conquered the difficulties by which his youth was beset, and who is yet as pure in morals as a child, will be the butt of the ridicule and slang of which, for such men, the Democratic armory always has a full store. The Dubuque *Herald* sounds the key note:—"His face would convict him of petit larceny, or any other mean thing to which Republican politicians stoop!" But for the respect which we have for the sensibilities of the candidate, we could hope that, failing to find flaw in his record or blot in his escutcheon, his enemies might go on in the course which the *Herald* marks out. The masses of the people—the men who toil and vote, and with whom is the last appeal—will, in behalf of an HONEST MAN, pass their verdict upon the villains who thus assail him.

MR. LINCOLN AT HOME.

Visit of the Official Delegation.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 19, 1860.

The special train generously provided by the managers of the Illinois Central Railroad for the conveyance to Springfield of the gentlemen—chairmen of the State delegations headed by the President of the Convention, Hon. Geo. Ashmun—charged by the Convention with the duty of officially informing Mr. LINCOLN of his nomination, left the depot at the foot of Lake street, and reached Urbana without accident and hardly without a stop. Here a delay of a few minutes occurred, during which the airs of the Philadelphia Cornet Band, which the Pennsylvanians had engaged for the occasion, called together a crowd of people from the stores, gardens and shops within ear-shot of the station, and they, learning what was the object of the excursion, soon added their long, loud and enthusiastic shouts for Honest Old Abe, to the sound of the music—music and shouts all in honor of the glorious nominations which had been made. The crowd was irrepressible and would be content with nothing less than a speech. In a few brief, pertinent and enthusiastic remarks, by Gov. Morgan of New York, Hon. Mr. Carter of Ohio, Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, Carl Schurz of Wisconsin, and one or two others, the good feeling of the crowd and the zeal of the speakers were wrought up.

At Decatur, just struck with news of the approaching train, a large crowd of people were on the platform, and there, as at Urbana, the delegation was received with round after round of hearty applause. Dave. Cartter, who had, by general approbation, been chosen orator for the occasion, was seized by the enthusiastic people, mounted on a temporary rostrum, and forced to discourse of the happiness of the nominations and the certainty of a Republican triumph. Decatur was once Lincoln's home. In the vicinity of that place his father lived, and there Abe had chopped cord-wood and split rails for many of the old settlers yet alive to attest the value of his services by their words and their approbation of his later acts by their votes. They are enthusiastic in his praise. "Old Abe," "Honest Old Abe," will be rallying cries of wonderful power in all the districts in which his personal worth and purity are known.

At Springfield, almost the whole population were at the depot, and as the train approached, firing of cannon, strains of martial music, and hurrahs of the multitude signalized the popular approbation of the errand on which the delegation had come. With difficulty, owing to the rush, a procession was formed and took up the line of march for the Chenery House, where the liberality of the citizens had laid out ample refreshments for the party. The scene in the streets was an ovation of which any private citizen might be proud. The tribute of neighbors with whom our candidate had lived on terms of great personality for years—a tribute in which there was no sign of envy or jealousy—it was doubly gratifying.

In the evening, the delegation, accompanied by forty or fifty outsiders, walked up to Mr. Lincoln's house, and were at once ushered into his presence. The parlors of his residence, small but neatly and tastefully furnished, were thrown together by the opening of the folding doors, and he stood at the bottom of the back parlor, gracefully bowed as the delegates entered, and after a moment's delay motioned Mr. Ashmun to proceed. In a peculiarly appropriate speech, which you have already published, delivered in a tone of voice and with the subdued earnestness of manner appropriate to the occasion, that gentleman discharged his duty. Of course all eyes were upon the man who now occupies so large a share of the thoughts and so warm a place in the hopes of the American people. He stood the test of scrutiny. Without other evidence of emotion, than that seen in an unnatural paleness and a compressed lip, he stepped forward at the conclusion of Mr. Ashmun's short address, and with a voice as clear as a bell, in natural tones and with slow and distinct utterances, pronounced his reply. Men who had taken up the notion from Mr. Lincoln's *sobriquet* that he was a rough diamond, who would not shine in the White House, that he was a stump orator only, popular with the masses but unused to occasions which require tact and polite address, were astonished by his manifestations of ease and grace; and when the gentlemen present were introduced by name, there was not one who did not the more cordially grasp the honest man's hand because of the agreeable surprise to which they had been treated. In their minds the fear that the man who had mauled rails, driven oxen, and tugged at the flat-boat oar, could not have that polish which the etiquette of the *salons* requires, fell dead forever. They were the more pleased because his politeness had the charm of sincerity and naturalness. Frank Pierce, of all men in America, is the best at a French bow, and is good for nothing else. Mr. Buchanan is said to have a courtly ease that makes its way in all crowds; but we doubt if either could have impressed the gentlemen before us as Mr. Lincoln did, by the manifestation of the kindly qualities of his nature.

The ceremonies being concluded, the gentlemen passed in groups to another parlor on the right of the hall, where they were received by Mrs. Lincoln, with that grace and intelligence which have made her a distinguished ornament of the excellent society of the capital. The visitors were anxious not only to see the man who will wield the power of the nation, but the woman also to whom the hospitalities and social influences of the White House will be entrusted. They were satisfied that both will be in capable hands. So much for the reception.

On the return of the party to the hotel, the enthusiasm of the citizens broke forth anew. Every Republican house around the handsome square was illuminated, the State House was a blaze of light, the air was filled with exploding rockets and the ears of all were stunned by the booming of cannon and the resonant cheers of the happy multitudes glad to do honor to their neighbor who had received as a free gift one of the highest honors that can be bestowed upon man. The people were fairly wild with delight. A meeting addressed by excellent speakers of national reputation was going on in the Representatives' Hall; but nothing but the open air and the liberty to cry out with all possible strength of lung for the nominees would satisfy the excited citizens. As long as rockets and powder were to be had and as long as there was one throat left capable of a cheer, the demonstrations were kept up.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, the delegation left on their return to Chicago, carrying with them the impression that Mr. LINCOLN has the capability of gracing any position to which he may be raised, and that the love and approbation of his townsmen, so signally displayed, are evidences that no station is too exalted for his merits.

I cannot close without expressing the obligations of the party to the managers of the Illinois Central Road, particularly to Con. Foster, of the Land Department, and his assistant, Mr. Austin, for the entire safety of the trip. Their arrangements were so complete that not a [illegible] occurred to mar the pleasure of the excursion. [illegible] by Mr. Bowen, [illegible] of the Western Road, [illegible]

THE NOMINATIONS.

Great Rejoicings Everywhere.

OPINIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

Mendota.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 18, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Friday evening, 8 o'clock.—The Mendota Guards are now firing One Hundred Guns in honor of the nomination of Old Abe. There is at least a thousand people around the cannon and bonfires. Speeches are being made, and the joy and enthusiasm are all-pervading. The nomination struck terror into the hearts of the Democracy here. They cave beautifully, and freely concede that Old Abe will be the next President.

Yours, A. B.

Lisbon.

LISBON, Kendall Co., Ill., May 19, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

About the hour of seven o'clock last evening the news of the nomination of Hon. Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States came to our ears. A little later the people assembled together and fired one gun for each of the States, one for each Territory, and three for the Standard Bearer of the Republican party in the campaign of 1860. Three rousing cheers were then given for "Honest Old Abe," after which the crowd very quietly dispersed.

C. B. G.

Danville.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 19, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have just returned from the Convention this morning, 5 o'clock, and learn that the illumination, firing and cheering for the Giant Killer, has scarce subsided in our usually quiet town. Vermilion County will add 25 per cent. to her former majorities.

Yours, J. C. SHORT.

Galena.

[From the Galena Advertiser, 19th.]

The reception of the news of the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency was received by our citizens with every demonstration of joy. Flags were set flying in a few moments. Col. Turner, of the artillery, had the cannon out in short order, and thirty-three guns were fired with a report that shook the foundation of our hills. Republicans congratulated each other on the honor which had been done their party, their State and their distinguished fellow-citizen, in the wise and judicious act of the Convention.

Detroit.

[From the Detroit Advertiser.]

The report of the action of the Chicago Convention in the nomination of candidates for the Presidential campaign of 1860, was received in this city about half past three yesterday afternoon. Although at first it took by surprise a majority of our citizens, who, judging from the telegraphic reports of the evening previous, had confidently expected the nomination of Gov. Seward, the wisdom of the choice was generally seen and acknowledged. As soon as the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was confirmed by subsequent dispatches, without waiting for a choice of candidate for the Vice-Presidency, extensive preparations were made for celebrating the event in an appropriate manner.

In less than an hour after the reception of the news the two brass guns of the Frontier Guards had been rolled out on to the Campus Martius, and each had been furnished with full fifty cartridges. To many the first announcement of the result of the labors of the Convention was the rapid and heavy thundering of those heavy implements of war in our midst, and the sharp reverberations of the sound from the Canada shore.

Later in the evening the whole front of the *Advertiser* office was brilliantly illuminated, while from a central window hung a banner with the words

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN,

in large poster type, inscribed upon it. A bonfire was next started in the street, just in front of the office, which was maintained till a late hour, drawing large crowds to this vicinity.—But for all our prominent party men being in Chicago, we doubt not we should have had some speeches and still further rejoicings, but as it was, that part of the demonstration had to be deferred till the return of the delegates. As will be seen by our dispatches this morning, our representatives at Chicago are abundantly satisfied with the results of their labors, and an equally good feeling is manifested here at home. The whole proceedings last night terminated with one tremendous hurrah for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Buffalo.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

Upon the receipt of the intelligence from Chicago yesterday afternoon, of the nominations made by the Convention, the young men of the Republican Club in this city were alive with enthusiasm, and took the lead in demonstrating their satisfaction with the ticket presented. Scarcely an hour had elapsed before the services of the artillery corps, under Major Wiedrich, had been called into requisition, and thirty-four guns were fired on the terrace; while within the same period posters had been issued and distributed throughout the city, calling a meeting of the club, in the evening, to ratify the nominations.

With the "gathering of the shades" at night, an immense bonfire was kindled in front of the Club Room, in the Arcade building, and a liberal discharge of rockets and other fire-works commenced. Notwithstanding the rain, the threatening of which failed to alarm the young men or discourage their preparations, a large crowd collected in and about the Club Room, before the hour of meeting, the excited feelings of which burst out in frequent cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the chairman of the club, A. W. Bishop, and on motion of J. A. Buckland a committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the club. The chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. J. A. Buckland, W. H. Moore, J. N. Larned, A. C. Calkins and Chas. Greiner. During the absence of the committee the chairman addressed the meeting in a brief speech, the eloquence and spirit of which redoubled the animation that prevailed, and called out constant applause.

Mr. Thayer then moved that Prof. Vining, who was present, be requested to sing the "star spangled banner." The request was eagerly made and Mr. Vining sang the glorious national song with splendid effect, the audience joining enthusiastically in the chorus.

Mr. Buckland, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were received with applause:

> WHEREAS, The Republican National Convention now sitting at Chicago, have presented the names of the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and the Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, to the suffrages of the people for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, therefore
>
> *Resolved*, That the Young Men's Republican Club of the city of Buffalo heartily indorse those nominations, and hereby pledge to the distinguished nominees their cordial support and co operation.
>
> *Resolved finally*, That the platform of the Republican party, as adopted at Chicago, meets with our entire and hearty approval; that every plank in it from the first to the last, is sound, conservative and national, and that the party has reason to congratulate itself upon the wisdom and statesmanlike ability that have characterized the conduct of their representatives in Convention assembled.

Upon the motion to adopt them, Mr. G. S. Wardwell was loudly called upon to speak, and did so briefly and effectively. He was followed by Messrs. Dorsheimer, Wadsworth, Trowbridge, Fithian, LeClear, Bennett, and Austin, who each made short and stirring speeches. A vote was then taken on the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The news of the nomination of Abe Lincoln was received in this city yesterday with great enthusiasm, by the opponents of the Administration. Our bulletin board, where the news was posted, was the centre of a throng of people all the afternoon. The news spread like wild-fire, and one universal cry of "Good!" greeted it. In the evening a salute was fired from Jackson Hill. This was all the public demonstration made, but in a few day's there will be a "demonstration as is a demonstration." As will be seen, there is to be a meeting to-night to organize a "Wide Awake Club." It should be fully attended.

Indianapolis.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The news of the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, when it reached this city yesterday afternoon, filled every Republican who heard it with enthusiasm. All felt that he was the right man in the right place, and were greatly rejoiced to know that Old Abe, whose nomination was desired by nine-tenths of the party in Indiana, had been selected as the Republican standard bearer for the campaign of 1860. A round of one hundred guns was fired, and at 7 o'clock in the evening a crowd packed the crossing of Pennsylvania and Washington streets, raised huge bonfires, discharged rockets, and called for speakers. A stand was placed in the middle of the street, which was mounted, on the call of the crowd, by Benjamin Harrison, Esq., Republican candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Harrison addressed his fellow-citizens for about three quarters of an hour—alluding in an eloquent manner to Mr. Lincoln as a man who had risen from poverty and obscurity to his present exalted position. His energy, talent and strict integrity had made him what he is. He was a man of the people—a representative of the free labor principle, which is the prominent feature in the Republican creed, and he was greatly mistaken if the people did not take him as a "mud sill," derided by Southern Democratic aristocracy, and make him the chief stone in the corner of our political structure. On the fourth of March next, when the people assembled at Washington to place a man in the Presidential chair, "Honest Old Abe," as the cap-stone of the government, would be inaugurated with "shoutings and praise."

Judge Coburn followed Mr. Harrison in a brief speech—spoke of our chances of success, and gave a short sketch of the political life of Hannibal Hamlin, the nominee for Vice President, who was too honest a man to remain in the Democratic party when its corruptions and pro-slavery tendencies became apparent. He was a man who had been tried and found true and trusty, and was entitled to the confidence and support of the people.

A. H. Conner, Esq., H. C. Newcomb, Esq., and A. S. Griggs, Esq., of Martinsville, entertained the crowd with spirited speeches until near ten o'clock, when it dispersed to meet again this evening, to hear Tom Corwin and Col. Lane.

The meeting was called together in a few minutes, and for an impromptu demonstration was characterized by as much enthusiasm as we have ever seen displayed in a campaign. The fires of 1856 are to be re-kindled in 1860, and Democracy will be swept from place and power as the winds strip the trees of their leaves in [illegible]

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The Republicans are generally pleased with the nomination of Lincoln. Mr. Seward's friends feel somewhat sore, but they will heartily support the ticket. Western men are elated [illegible] and Pennsylvanians are [illegible]. They say Lincoln will carry their [illegible] New England [illegible]

one; [illegible] Mr. Lincoln [illegible] run for the U. S. Senate in 1858, but he is [illegible] and honest."

It is reported here to-night that Everett positively declines the nomination for Vice President, tendered by the Baltimore Convention.

ALPHA.

OPINIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

[From the Alton Courier.]

Hurrah for old Abe! Let the welkin ring with the shouts of the People for the People's Candidates for the Presidency! Let the voice of the men who work, shout the death-song of political demagogues! Down with the party which has its foot on the neck of Man—which upholds and favors the extension of Human Bondage! Place in the White House for the active citizen, the honest man, the true patriot, the wise statesman!

We need not say that we are satisfied with the nomination of Abe Lincoln. The *Courier* long ago named him as its first choice. We rejoice greatly at the action of the Convention in this regard. We are glad because we believe he is the man for the Hour! Because we want to see the Democratic party dethroned, and we believe the name of Lincoln is the best rallying cry for the fight.

We rejoice the more because he is of the People! He has not sought this great honor. They who are to be ruled call him from his place in their own ranks and say, "Be our Head!" The arts of the politicians are not his—family influence is not his. A laborer in the field—in a saw-mill—a boatman on the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi—a farmer in the Prairie State—a soldier in the Indian wars, he knows men and their wants—he has sympathy with the masses—the principles of Virtue, of Right, of Justice, of Freedom, are part of his very being. Later, a student of law, a legislator, an advocate—always and everywhere the upholder and defender of the people's rights and interests—a leader in all movements tending to elevate and improve his fellow men, there is that in his career which takes vital hold upon the affections of all—there is poetry and romance which will be set to melody in a thousand songs and fire the tongues of speakers in every hamlet of the land.

Lincoln is a Southern man by birth, a Northern man by many years of residence—yet Nature did not make him a sectional man in any sense. He has that love of humanity, that true patriotism, which makes it a necessity that he know no North, no South, no East, no West. An old Whig, when the great Clay went down to his grave and the Whig party was disrupted, he found place at once with the movement which resulted in the organization of the Republican party. The very outgrowth of free institutions, and therefore a warm advocate of human rights and freedom, he has that inborn conservatism which the times demand of the head of this nation. Always expressing himself freely upon the great questions of the age when such expression was demanded, he has no record to clear up—there needs that he should neither add to nor take from what he has said. In the strictest sense a representative man, in all his acts as a private citizen, a state legislator, a member of Congress, there is nothing to which any one can raise a valid objection.

We, therefore, the Republicans of Illinois, present Old Abe, as we delight to call him, to the Republicans of the country, with the fullest assurance that he is the man for the hour. We present him to the people of all parties and sections as a man who, as President, will so conduct the government as to secure to us a greater degree of peace and prosperity, at home and abroad, than the country has yet known—as a man whose wise and just action will secure for him and the party which places him in that office the respect and confidence of the entire nation.

As nominee for Vice President the Convention has given us the noble Hamlin, of Maine, now in the Senate. Thus the East and the West clasp hands for the coming struggle. Hamlin is a fit man for second with such a leader as Abe Lincoln. One of the foremost Republicans in Congress, he has great personal popularity at home, and is loved and respected by all. He is emphatically a worker in his place, and yet when occasion has demanded his voice has not been silent; and his words have always been to the point. A distinctive Republican, his name is a tower of strength. Long in the Senate, where he has served his constituents and the country honorably, the nation now calls him to promotion—to preside over the body of which he has been so useful a member.

[From the Toledo Blade, 19th.]

The ticket nominated is one eminently "fit to be made." Abraham Lincoln is no new man, of questionable character and principles, sprung upon the people by party legerdemain; but is a statesman of known ability, a Republican firm in the faith, and in all respects reliable, and a man against whose good name the bitterest opponent has not dared to raise a suspicion. Born in the slave State of Kentucky, and emigrating at an early age to the frontiers of civilization, where in the face of obstacles so well known to the western people, he has cut his way to an eminence which has now attracted the attention and commanded the respect and confidence of a great political party, and become its choice for the first office in the government.

Hannibal Hamlin has served for many years as member of the U. S. Senate from Maine, having been elected at first by the Democrats. He maintained a good standing in that body and with his party, until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, showed beyond a doubt the settled pro-slavery purposes of the Democracy.—When the last hope of freedom in connection with that party was crushed out by the Kansas bill, Mr. Hamlin cut loose from his life-long associates, and joined the hosts of independent men who, in mutual concessions of old party prejudices, and a common love for freedom and a pure government, laid broad and deep the foundations of the yet young but glorious Republican party.

It is cheering to the heart of every friend of the great Republican cause, to note the cordiality and enthusiasm with which the Chicago ticket is received in every part of the country, and no fact could better indicate the earnestness of purpose or disinterestedness of motive of our political friends, than the cheerfulness with which they yield up their strong attachments to their respective candidates for the nomination. We venture to say that at no time in the history of this government, has a ticket been brought out under circumstances more favorable for success, than has the one in question.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

The name of Abraham Lincoln will thrill the Union, and if he lives till then, will be as certainly elected next November as the sun rises and sets upon the day of the election. In Illinois where he has already fought the combined hosts of the Douglas and Administration Democracy, and achieved a popular victory over each, his nomination will create the greatest enthusiasm ever known in the West. His selection by the Convention is a defiance to Douglas, and although beaten for the Senatorship from Illinois by a corrupt apportionment of the State, the Northern States will take good care to see that he is placed beyond peradventure in the Presidential Chair, within the year. In Pennsylvania the conservative element will rally to his support, and a clean record upon all the important questions of the day, will win him the most enthusiastic, unwavering support from every lover of his country and opponent of the present profligate Administration. New England will be in 1860 as in 1856, a unit for the nominee; New York, though decidedly attached to Mr. Seward, will roll up a majority of thousands; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will vie with each other in doing honor to the nominee, while the four States in the Northwest—Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, will follow New York, and youthful Kansas, if admitted, will send up her voice also for "Old Abe;" New Jersey on the Atlantic will increase the Republican majority, and distant Oregon, "where the ceaseless billows roll," will redeem herself from the clutches of the Slave Democracy which she came so near throwing off (lacking only 16 votes) last year; and so the entire North in harmony will unite in honoring the choice of the Chicago Convention.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Chicago Convention has done its work quickly and well. It has presented to the voters of the country a Platform of Principles which must command the assent and indorsement of every man who wishes well of his country. It has presented, further, as candidates upon that Platform for the offices of President and Vice President, men whom the people of the West and the East know and honor—LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

We venture to say that there is not in the whole West a man who stands higher in popular confidence than Old Abe Lincoln. He is a man of the people. He has risen by the force of his own energy from the position of a flatboatman to the honored head of the Illinois bar. He is a man whom no obstacle could intimidate, no defeat check, no misfortune embitter. A man whose life is a synonym of honesty, capability and energy is Abe Lincoln.

In selecting him, the Convention had in view the demands of the time. They knew that for President was needed a man of broad views, of quick perception of results, so as to be prepared for decisive action in emergencies, and of a strong will that would carry out his purposes when formed, without regard to the "pressure" of lobbyists, the "fearful vaticinations," to use Roger A. Pryor's phrase, of timid time-servers, nor the blusterings of threatening sectionalists.

Abe Lincoln possesses in a marked degree the peculiar qualifications needed. There is no man living who dares impugn his honesty. His ability is undoubted as his courage and his will. With Lincoln in the White House, we shall have an honest and a firm Administration. There will be no more Walker letters, no more Presidential recommendations to let a contract so as to help a party hack struggling for office. We shall see the affairs of the Government economically administered. "The right man will be in the right place."

Mr. Lincoln is fresh from the people. He has had experience of public life, and has, while in public life, shown the qualities we have mentioned. But he has not been so constantly in politics as to have acquired the peculiar notions of integrity which such men as Buchanan and other life-long politicians have. He will see events as the people see them, and so seeing, will have the courage to act upon them honestly and fearlessly, as the people would have him.

Hannibal Hamlin is one of the most influential and able men in Maine, which State he now represents in the United States Senate. Mr. Hamlin, as our readers will remember, is of Democratic antecedents, and as a Democrat was in the United States Senate in 1856.

The wrongs of Kansas opened his eyes to the real character of the so called Democracy, and he became a Republican. He was taken up by that party in Maine as their candidate for Governor, and made a most brilliant canvass, completely revolutionizing the State, which had before been Democratic, and gaining his election by a majority of some 25,000 votes. Mr. Hamlin was, in 1857, re-elected to the Senate.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

Our expectation that this morning we should present at the head of our columns the name of the man selected by the National Convention of the Republican party, assembled at Chicago, for President of these United States on and after the fourth day of March next, has not been disappointed. There it is, emblazoned before the eye of the public, and we point to it with pride and satisfaction. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, the [illegible]

[illegible] is conclusive evidence that the popular sentiment [illegible] second preferences of those States in which he did not possess the first. To our mind, it has been for some time clear, that if William H. Seward did not become the nominee of the Republican party, the Presidential candidate would be him whom we now announce; and entertaining that opinion, we have been prepared to pledge him our heartiest and most zealous support.

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, is a man who needs no introduction to the people. At least since the memorable Illinois campaign of 1858, when, as the standard bearer of the Republican party and the able expounder of its principles, he met and vanquished (so far as the popular vote was decisive of victory) the Democratic hero of the day, on his own ground, and in the culminating moment of his popularity, Abe Lincoln has stood among the highest in the admiration and esteem of his Northern countrymen. Not only did he display surpassing ability in those great debates with Douglas, in which the dogma of Popular Sovereignty and all its connected pretensions received the most fatal analysis they have ever suffered, and one which effectually destroyed their early delusive influence in the Western States, but likewise exhibited to the country such great moral qualities as sufficed to win the confidence now manifested in his nomination. He hardly needed a previous record and reputation, to satisfy the people before whom he appeared under those exciting circumstances that truth, honesty, and boldness were constitutional elements in his character. The staunch integrity and conscientious determination of the man, were revealed in the whole tone, manner, and substance of his speech, as convincingly as was the prudent and unimpassioned temper of his disposition, or the active strength of his intellect. These are the qualities to be sought for in the selection of a chieftain for the nation, and they are, beyond question, found in the candidate of the Republican party.

We regard the choice of Senator Hamlin for the second place upon the Republican ticket with very positive satisfaction. He is a man of prominent ability and unblemished reputation, who will give dignity to the office for which he is put in nomination, and who possesses capability for the high trust to which he might be called by a dispensation of Providence. There is a fitness, too, in the selection of a representative from "woody Maine" to stand by the chosen son of the "Prairie State." In all respects we are pleased with the nomination of Hannibal Hamlin for the Vice-Presidency, as we are pleased with that of Abraham Lincoln for the office of President of these United States. Both shall be elected, and a new era in the Administration of our Government shall be inaugurated next March.

[From the Galena Advertiser.]

We heartily congratulate our readers on the following auspicious news:

CHICAGO, May 18, 1860.

To H. H. HOUGHTON:

On the third ballot, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was nominated for the Presidency, by three majority. Unbounded enthusiasm! Guns are firing.

The above news was brought to us by the aid of lightning yesterday. It flashed enthusiasm through the land. An ardent people sent up a deafening shout of joy! The result foreshadows victory, and every good influence that follows the elevation of a just and wise man to the height of political power. A statesman without blemish, a man without reproach, a plain and common citizen with a heart as full of patriotism as a heart can hold—a man who, in boyhood and youth, met all the hard requirements of a backwoods life, and was never ashamed to own his former poverty nor failed to cheer onward with a word of sympathetic encouragement the youth in his struggle upward, nor sneered at the poor man's meal—a man whose speeches are regarded as second to none other, alike in their grasp of great statesmanship, and in their delicate respect for the refined sensibilities of individual and common life—such a man, and much more, is ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Republican candidate for the Presidency. *We appeal to every sympathy that moves the American heart to great and noble action*, TO GIVE HIM A FULL SUPPORT.

[From the Detroit Advertiser.]

Our columns announce a joyful fact. Abraham Lincoln, one of the truest and firmest and ablest of the many who have borne aloft the banner of freemen's rights, has been selected as the standard-bearer of the great Republican party of the United States in the ensuing campaign, and that he will carry that sacred banner to the Federal city and place it where the rays of the rising sun will blend its colors with those of the glorious stars and stripes no man can doubt.

The booming guns from the Campus Martius of this the metropolis of Michigan have spoken in thunder tones the willing assent of this State to his nomination, and enthusiasm animates the masses. Those guns were the signal notes of a battle that will be waged in every town and county, and which will not cease till victory perches on our banner and the minions of slave despotism are crushed forever to the earth.

The nomination of Hannibal Hamlin is eminently fit as the second, or rather comrade of the gallant Lincoln. He would have honored the place to which Lincoln himself has been nominated. Those familiar with the beginning of the first organized opposition in Congress to the attempt to force slavery into the Territories, know that Senator Hamlin was foremost in its ranks, and that he opposed a front that knew no dismay, and that was not beaten back. He is no late recruit, but a veteran in the service, and there could be nothing more proper than that he should share the honors of the coming victory.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

A Busy and Exciting Day—Fun in Getting into the Wigwam—A Model Presiding Officer.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

CHICAGO, May 16—Midnight.

This has been a very busy, and to those who allow themselves to be very much enlisted in such matters, a very exciting day. I have just left at the telegraph office a dispatch giving the news of the session of the Ohio delegation to-night, which was four hours in duration, and amounted to nothing—farther than to exhibit the bitter and impracticable prejudices that are controlling the action of members.

The scene this afternoon upon opening the doors of that part of the wigwam set apart for the masculine public in general, was highly entertaining. Three doors about twenty feet wide each, were simultaneously thrown open, and three torrents of men roared in, rushing headlong for front seats. The standing room, holding four thousand five hundred persons, was packed full in about five minutes. The galleries, where only gentlemen accompanied by ladies are admitted, and which contain nearly two thousand persons, were already full. There was a good deal of fun, and some curious performances, in filling the galleries. Ladies to accompany gentlemen were in demand—school girls were found on the streets, and given a quarter each to see a gentleman safe in. Other girls, those of undoubted character, (no doubt on the subject whatever,) were much sought after as escorts. One of them being asked to take a gentleman to the gallery, and offered half a dollar for so doing, excused herself by saying she had already taken two men in at each of the three doors, and was afraid of arrest if she carried the enterprise any further. An Irishwoman passing with a bundle of clothes under her arm was levied upon by an "irrepressible" and seeing him safely into the seats reserved for ladies and accompanying gentlemen, retired with her fee and bundle. Another "irrepressible" sought out an Indian woman who was selling moccasins, and attempted to escort her in. This was a little too severe, however. He was informed that she was no lady—and the point was argued with considerable vehemence. It was finally determined that the squaw was not a lady. The young Republican protested indignantly against the policeman's decision, claiming equal rights for all womankind. These facts indicate the demand for seats.

The presiding officer was escorted to his chair by Preston King and Carl Schurz, the one short and round as a barrel and fat as butter, the other tall and slender. The contrast was a curious one, and so palpable that the whole multitude saw it, and gave a tremendous cheer. Mr. Ashmun was speedily discovered to be an excellent presiding officer. His clear, full toned voice, was one refreshing to hear amid the clamors of a Convention. He is cool, clear headed, and executive, and will dispatch business. He is a treasure to the Convention, and will lessen and shorten its labors. His speech was very good for the occasion—delivered with just warmth enough. He was animated, and yet his emotions did not get the better of him.

THE MASSES ALL MOVING—THE GREAT SEWARD PROCESSION—THE OPPOSITION TO HIM—THE NEW YORK POLITICIANS.

REPUBLICAN WIGWAM, Chicago, May 17, 1860.

Masses of people poured into town last night and this morning, expecting the nomination to be made to-day, and desiring to be present. All adjectives might be fairly exhausted in describing the crowd. It is mighty and overwhelming, it can only be numbered by tens of thousands. The press about the hotels was crushing. Two thousand persons took breakfast at the Tremont House.

Many of the delegates kept up the excitement nearly all night. At two o'clock this morning, part of the Missouri delegation were singing songs in their parlor. There were still a crowd of fellows caucusing—and the glasses were still clinking in the bar-rooms—and far down the street a band was making the night musical.

The Seward men made a demonstration this morning, in the form of a procession. The scene at the Richmond House as they formed and marched away after their band of music—the band in splendid uniform and the Sewardites wearing badges—was exceedingly animating and somewhat picturesque. The band was giving, with a vast volume of melody, "O isn't he a darling?" the procession was four abreast, filing away in a cloud of dust, and one of their orators mounted upon a door-step, with hat and cane in his hands, was haranguing them as a captain might address his soldiers who were marching to battle. The Seward procession was heedless of the dust as regular soldiers, and strode on with gay elasticity and jaunty bearing.

As they passed the Tremont House where the many masses of the opponents of "old Impossible" were congregated, they gave three throat-tearing cheers for Seward. It will be a clear case if he is not nominated, that the failure cannot be charged to his friends. Few men have had friends who would cleave unto them as the Sewardites to their great man here.

The Pennsylvanians declare, if Seward were nominated, they would be immediately ruined. They could do nothing. The majority against them would be counted by tens of thousands. New Jerseyites say the same thing. The Indianians are of the same opinion. They look heart broken at the suggestion that Seward has the inside track, and throw up their hands in despair. They say Lane will be beaten, the Legislature pass utterly into the hands of the Democracy, and the two Republican Senators hoped for be heard of no more. Illinois again says he is to them the sting of political death, that his nomination would kill off Trumbull, and give the Legislature into the hands of Democracy [illegible]

to Western Republican politicians. They can drink as much whisky, swear as loud and long, sing as bad songs, and "get up and howl" as ferociously as any crowd of Democrats you ever heard or heard of. They are opposed, as they say, to being "too d—d virtuous." They hoot at the idea that Seward could not sweep all the Northern States, and swear that he would have a party in every Slave State, in less than a year, that would clean out the disunionists from shore to shore. They slap each other on the back with the emphasis of delight, when they meet, and rip out "How *are* you?" with a "How are you, hoss?" style, that would do honor to Old Kaintuck on a bust. At night, those of them who are not engaged in caucusing are doing that which ill-tutored youths call "raising h—l generally."

Wherever you find them, the New York politicians, of whatever party, are a peculiar party.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE JOY OF CHICAGO—TREMENDOUS AND WILD ENTHUSIASM OVER LINCOLN'S NOMINATION.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1860.

Salutes are now being fired for Lincoln's nomination. The town is in an universal uproar of music playing, processions marching, and multitudes shouting. The vote on the nomination is being made unanimous.

A dozen Charleston Conventions combined would not compare with this affair if measured by the disturbance made; and the tremendous applause at Baltimore compares with the article here as the breath of a sick man cooling his broth, to a hurricane tearing through a wilderness.

The effect of the imminence of Seward's nomination, which appeared last night, was to consolidate all his opponents upon Lincoln. While the Sewardites were enjoying themselves over their wine, their strength was being undermined, and while there was an almost universal anticipation of Seward's nomination this morning, the way was prepared for his certain defeat.

The cheering in the wigwam to-day was absolutely deafening. I don't believe a hundred steam whistles could have been heard above the concentrated shrieks of the vast multitude, which were several times repeated, and kept up without an instant's intermission for several minutes. They have turned the town into a pandemonium. Nearly everybody who was in the wigwam this morning had a headache, and the infernal din of that place is still ringing painfully in our ears.

The Convention proceeded to business at 12.30 P. M. While the balloting proceeded, men stationed on the roof announced the vote of each State to a crowd of at least twenty thousand outside, whose shouting was like the roaring of Niagara.

The moment Lincoln had a majority of the votes, the fact was proclaimed from the roof, and salutes were fired at once,—the explosions being responded to by shouts within and without the Wigwam. The Convention could not proceed with business for nearly an hour. The first roar of cannon soon mingled itself with the cheers of the people, and at the same moment a man appeared in the Hall, bearing a large painting of Lincoln. The scene at this time beggars all description. Eleven thousand people inside the building, and 20,000 to 30,000 outside, were yelling and shouting at once; the cannon sent forth roar after roar in rapid succession; the delegates tore up the sticks and boards bearing the names of the several States, and waved them aloft over the heads of the vast multitude. Hats and handkerchiefs were waving, and the whole scene was one of the wildest enthusiasm.

National Republican Platform.

[AS AMENDED AND ADOPTED.]

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

1. That the history of the nation during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"—is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for Disunion, come from whatever source they may: And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of Disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant People sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom: That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the Public Lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the Free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization Laws or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor improvements of a National character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily Overland Mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

[illegible]

A Ride on the Engine Huron.

Mr. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*, attended the Chicago Convention, and thus describes his trip from Cleveland to Chicago [illegible] General Agent Wm. R. Barr had thoughtfully put on what is termed the Directors' car [illegible]

various other conveniences. In the car were Hon. Mr. Senter, Mayor of Cleveland; Mr. Raymond, of the *Times*; Lieut. Gov. Trask, of Massachusetts; D. P. Forrest, State Prison Inspector, of New York; the General Agent, and Superintendent of the road; Mr. Field, of the Boston *Post*, the Attorney General of Ohio, and several others. A bountiful collation, with drinkables, smokeables and so on, was spread by the Directors, and the time passed merrily enough. From Cleveland to Toledo, and from Toledo to Chicago, all along the road, or rather at every depot, the same vast congregation of people could be seen.

A RIDE ON THE ENGINE HURON.

Twenty-nine miles in thirty minutes! Describe it? Impossible. I have always noticed that engineers were quiet, dignified, sober people, and now I understand it. I should regard a joking trifling engineer as I would a jolly, whistling undertaker.

Describe my ride on the Huron? Never! The whistle nearly blew my ears off; the rushing air wore out my eyes; the jogging of the engine, as it leaped from rail to rail, all but broke the end of my backbone off; my hat, which was blown away in less than a minute after we started, was caught by the fireman in a miraculous manner, and every nerve in my body jumped, squirmed and wired, as relentlessly the iron steed kept up to "time." Now the head of a luckless hen was neatly shaved away; then two Hibernian gentlemen, who were quietly smoking by the roadside, were apparently frightened out of their wits, and before they had recovered them, we had rushed frantically, fearfully by a station, in such close proximity to a freight train that I held my breath and trembled lest the next second should be my last. I had no idea before of the manner in which an engine "jumps;" but I have now. While we were going at this terrific speed—while the mileposts succeeded each other so swiftly that they seemed like fence stakes, and while the various growths of wheat, oats, potatoes, and corn, looked as if they were planted in a heap, the engine would jump, leap, skip, and roll like a frightened horse, and in a "dreful unsartin" manner. After a little, I became used to the unnatural rush with which we were going, and I had more leisure to watch the engineer. He was as calm as a May morning. He pulled a rod, and an unearthly scream was heard. He pushed another one, and the speed, already like that of the arrow's dart, became that of the lightning's flash. All was under his control, and I could but admire the coolness, the firmness of purpose and quickness of execution which he unconsciously exhibited. No wonder that he is a quiet, uncommunicative person; he deals with facts, with realities, between which and an unrevealed horror there is but a hand's breadth, and coming at any moment, can only be warded off or remedied by his caution or his skill. I was glad and yet sorry when the twenty-nine miles were finished; glad because I was physically about used up; sorry because I was mentally fascinated and charmed by the novel sensation experienced during the ride.

We reached this city half an hour ahead of the other line. We were met at the depot by thousands of enthusiastic Republicans. The bands rehearsed the old stand-byes, and escorted by the before-mentioned thousands in triumphal procession, we proceeded to the Briggs House, where, in room No. 200, I am now writing at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, tired and weary.

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Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Linen.
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Notice to [illegible] ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. TESTIMONIAL.—"T. ALLCOCK & CO. [illegible] New York, 26th Nov., 1859. [illegible]
Proprietor of the Brandreth [illegible]
B. W. B.—Bo[illegible] BITTERS. These popular Bitters [illegible]
Those who are [illegible] Batchelor's, N. Y. [illegible]
Dyspepsia.—This [illegible] "Mountain Herb Pills," [illegible] Judson's Mountain Herb Pills [illegible]
Public Speakers [illegible] BRONCHIAL TROCHES [illegible]
Bryan's Tasteless [illegible] Vermifuge [illegible] PARK, 124 Lake street.
Among the [illegible] HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. [illegible]
Analized by Ch[illegible] CRISTADORO'S [illegible] Sold by JOHN D. PARK, [illegible]
Congress Water [illegible]
Dr. McClintock's [illegible] Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 L[illegible]
Dr. Jas. McCl[illegible]
Barry's Tricopherous [illegible]
"BOKER'S [illegible] For more than thirty years, [illegible] "THE BEST B[illegible]
Medicines. THE GREATEST [illegible] THE NINETEENTH [illegible] Prof. Wood's Hair [illegible]
EYE AND [illegible]
WATCHES A[illegible]

Spring & Summer Trade

W. R. WOOD & CO.

Are now offering a large assortment of

TRAVELING GOODS

In Choice Styles and at

VERY LOW PRICES.

Also, a Splendid Stock of

PRINTED JACONETS,

ORGANDIES, CAMBRICS,

French and English Bareges

BAREGE ROBES,

ORGANDIE ROBES,

And many other approved styles for Summer Wear.

We also keep, in great variety,

CLOTH RAGLANS,

LACE AND SILK

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS

Which we are selling at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

We invite the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods to our stock.

W. R. WOOD & CO.,

152 . . . Lake Street . . . 152

New Store & New Goods,

96 & 98

LAKE STREET,

OVER THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S OFFICE.

S. W. RIPLEY,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

Offers to his old customers and the trade generally, a large and most desirable stock of

BONNETS, RIBBONS, SILKS,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

SHAKER HOODS, PALM LEAF HATS,

Leghorn and Straw Hats and Caps

FOR

Men, Boys' and Children's Wear.

And a great variety of TRIMMED GOODS and other articles. The whole of which will be sold at

AUCTION PRICES.

And great inducements offered to CASH BUYERS.

Milliners and Traders

Will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing. Orders solicited and faithfully attended to.

S. W. RIPLEY,

Late at 68 and 80 Lake street.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

[Successors to Willard, Peck & Co.]

171 . . . . Randolph Street . . . .

MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, and CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

Particular Attention paid to Country Orders and Furnishing Hotels, etc.

BURWELL & WYANT,

Dealers in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

DEARBORN STREET,

No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago,

Are now in receipt of a very Choice Selection of

SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES

In Their Line.

Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit and give Satisfaction.

AGENTS FOR THE

Golden Hill Shirts

CARPETS! CARPETS!

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 and 137 Lake Street,

(UP STAIRS.)

HOLLISTER & WILKINS

Offer for sale the largest and best assortment in the West, of

Medallion,	Three-Ply,
Wilton,	Ingrain,
Velvet,	Body Brussels,
Tapestry,	Tapestry Ingrain,
Brussels,	Stair,

and other

CARPETINGS,

RUGS,	MATS,
MATTINGS,	OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAIN GOODS,

WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS,

SHEETINGS,	TOWELS,
PILLOW CASINGS,	TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS,	QUILTS,
MATTRESSES,	BLANKETS,
LOUNGES,	PILLOWS,

And every description of

HOUSE FURNISHING

AND

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Prime Live Geese Feathers,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 and 137 Lake Street, Chicago.

CHARLES TOBEY & BRO.

72 & 74

STATE STREET,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room

Mahogany, Black Walnut and Rosewood

FURNITURE,

Looking Glasses,

MATTRESSES, BEDDING,

HOWE'S PATENT

Eliptic Spring Beds.

The best ever offered to the Public.

We would invite the attention of the Trade to a large variety of COMMON FURNITURE.

CHAS. TOBEY & BRO.,

72 & 74 . . . State Street . . . . 72 & 74,

CORNER RANDOLPH.

This Store, located at the terminus of the several Horse Railroads, is one of the most convenient in the city.

JUST RECEIVED

A Large and Full Stock of

FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS

H. BURWELL.

Merchant Tailor.

No. 7 Tremont Block.

DEARBORN STREET.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Paper Hangings

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT LESS THAN COST,

At the great Closing Out Sale at

E. G. L. FAXON'S,

LAKE STREET.

Special Notices.

Notice to Physicians and the Public.—ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—TESTIMONIAL.—"T. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 294 Canal street, New York, 26th Nov., 1859.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back, occasioned by suddenly over-exerting myself. Having heard your Plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully,

J. G. BRIGGS,

Proprietor of the Brandreth House, New York."

There is nothing equal in the way of a Plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOCK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, and local deep seated pains, they afford permanent relief; and for weak backs, pains in the side, stitches, and spasmodic pains generally, they are unsurpassed for the benefit they impart. Physicians should examine this article, which is universally approved where known. Price, 25 cents each. Principal office, 294 Canal street, New York. Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine.

my1-1m-b&w

B. W. B.—Bourbon Whisky BITTERS.

These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventative of CHILLS and FEVERS.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

POLLARD & CO., Agents for the United States, 20 Broad street, Boston, Mass.

J. B. JOHNSON, General Agent,

No. 70 State street, Chicago.

R. R. LANDON, Agent.

ap27'60-dawly

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswa (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Dyspepsia.—This is a very distressing complaint, and gives the patient more suffering than almost any other disease; in fact it is a combination of many complaints in one. The symptoms are numerous, and are of the nature of almost all other complaints combined. From this fact arises the very many cases where this disease is mistaken for some other, and so improperly treated. The first symptoms—indigestion, flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, etc., if neglected, almost always awaken some dormant disease, and send the poor sufferer to a premature grave. What you must first do is cleanse the blood and regulate the bowels; do this with the "Mountain Herb Pills," and you can bid defiance to Dyspepsia.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

my16 1m

Public Speakers and Vocalists.

A NOTED CLERGYMAN and public lecturer says of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES: "In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using these Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

my16-1weod

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—

BY SQUIRE JONES.

Jolly times at our house, all the Children well;
Thought that worms would kill 'em, thought so for a spell.
Didn't think so afterwards, when I up and tried
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge, 'twas the worms that died!

Put up Bottles, price 2½ dimes. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

my8z1m

Among the many preparations before the public as certain cures for the Fever and Ague, none have been received with such especial favor as Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. This tonic has been circulated, and its many virtues promulgated throughout the States, and every day the proprietors are greeted with the intelligence of some dreadful case vanquished by the use of their celebrated Bitters. In our principal cities, there are but few families who neglect the Bitters in furnishing their medicine-closets. As a tonic, it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system. For a certain cure for the Fever and Ague, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, and all other morbid diseases, it is sure and unequalled.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

my16-d&w1w

Analized by Chilton.—Bear in mind that while other hair dyes are endorsed as harmless and efficacious by their proprietors alone,

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

is certified by Dr. CHILTON, the distinguished Chemist, to be FREE FROM POISONOUS MATERIALS and therefore as safe as it is superior. Dr. Chilton has been selected by the city of New York to analyze the CROTON WATER, and he has pronounced Cristadoro's Dye as innocuous as that water in its purest condition. Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.

Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

my16-d&w1m

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga Water;" which many persons suppose to be the real title of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.

CLARKE & WHITE,

Proprietors Congress Springs.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros.; J. H. Reed & Co.; Fenton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favors. Persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water.

CLARKE & WHITE.

my7e1m-4m

Dr. McClintock's Cough and Cold Mixture consists of a variety of vegetable specifics for pulmonary irritation, combined in one infallible antidote, by a physician acknowledged, by his professional brethren, to have "no superior." It dissipates immediately the most distressing symptoms of Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat, and removes it entirely in an incredibly short time. Price 25c.

Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

my8-1m

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.—Prepared exclusively from vegetable substances, containing no narcotic, and acting upon the pulmonary organs as a soothing, anti-inflammatory, and yet invigorating agent, this preparation is the only uniform, certain and safe specific for acute and chronic Asthma and whooping cough. Price 50 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

my8-1m

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

"BOKER'S BITTERS."

For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also here been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confidently felt that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.

For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent.

L. FUNKE, JR.,

my11-c311-3m

No. 98 Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

[illegible]

A. C. RAYMOND.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

[illegible]

FINLEY JOHNSON.

[illegible]

WM. DYER.

[illegible]

J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood the Oculist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, [illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

[illegible]

No. 225 State Street.

[illegible]

The Self-Moving Window Clock.

Business Cards.

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN,

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY,

And County Constable,

Office, No. 73 South Clark street, (up-stairs.)

CHICAGO, ILL.

Collections promptly attended to.

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S. K. DOW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office No. 1, Methodist Block,

Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois

my7'60-ly

MELVILLE W. FULLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

No. 1 Methodist Block

Southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

my4c249-3m

STARK & ISHAM,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Room 4—50 Dearborn Street,

Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. L. STARK, JR. . . . . . ap27c127-3m . . . . . . EDW. S. ISHAM.

STILES & DEAN,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

Room No. 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

S. & D. will attend to all business pertaining to their profession, in the several Courts of the City and County.

THEY REFER to Doggett, Bassett & Hills, M. D. Gilman & Co., Joseph B. Doggett, Esq., Savage, Keith & Co., Jas. Lamson, Esq., Bodges & Co., J. M. Marshall, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; Hon. A. Underwood, Wells River, Vt.; Voss Brothers, New Orleans, La.; Nathaniel Harris, Esq., Pres. Atlantic Bank, Boston, Mass.; Henry D. Bassett, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Fishers & Chapin, do.; Potter, Nute, White & Bayley, do.; Wm. Reed Dean, Esq., do.

B. S. STILES. . . . [ap16'60-ly] . . . WM. ROSCOE DEANE.

MAXWELL & DART,

BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

No. 50 Exchange Place,

NEW YORK.

Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to.

Transcripts of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail.

mh24-ly c579

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass, China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

mh27-ly

H. C. KELLY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,

Office No. 48 Clark street, Room No. 3, (up-stairs.)

Chicago, Illinois.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

NO. 130 CLARK STREET,

Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH KNOX. . . . JOHN V. EUSTACE. . . . CHAS. H. REED.

[de28 '59-ly]

F. H. & J. W. BOYDEN,

LAW OFFICE,

136 . . . . CLARK STREET, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE 136

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agents to negotiate loans on Real Estate Security.

FITZ H. BOYDEN . . . . no27z8m . . . . JAMES W. BOYDEN.

SPIES & BURT,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,

Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.

References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.

FREDERICK SPIES. . . . [jal-ly-v285] . . . CALVIN C. BURT.

Money and Exchange

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO

ERNST PRUSSING,

DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.

NO. 6 . . . . LARMON BLOCK . . . . NO. 6

no14-ly

N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

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TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

On New York.

Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.

ap18 ly c935

EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, expires this day by its limitation, and by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by John B. Wright and Levi Rawson.

JOHN B. WRIGHT,

JOHNATHAN GILLETT,

LEVI RAWSON.

New York, March 31, 1860.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of WRIGHT & RAWSON, for the transaction of a Western Produce Commission Business as successors of Wright, Gillett & Rawson, at No. 1 Front street.

JOHN B. WRIGHT,

New York, March 31, 1860.

LEVI RAWSON.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.

$25 $35 AND $40.

L. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED

Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch.

WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $100 Machines; are large, 5½ inches under the arm, set flat in the table, have the under feed, straight needle, sew from two common spools, do the coarsest and finest work, 20 stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are neatly finished. Either Machine will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather and Embroider.

They have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM at several Fairs. The $25 Machine, (Young's Patent) is equal in capacity to the $100 machines. It can back on hinges without unscrewing and runs with high speed and very still. Made in Chicago. The $35 one (Taggart & Parr's patent) is larger, stronger, and is giving great satisfaction. The $40 Manufacturing and Family Machine combined (Taggart & Parr's patent) is very large and convenient for sewing large garments, Quilting, &c., also, it is as capable of doing the finest Swiss Muslins. Either of these are easily learned from the printed directions.

Samples, Circulars and Cut sent on receipt of stamp.

We are sole agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GUAGE, adjusted to all thicknesses of cloth and all widths of hem; will hem over seams and felling, CAN BE EASILY ATTACHED TO ANY SEWING MACHINE. Price $5.

LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLERGY.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Come and see us at 135 Lake street, or address N. CORNELL & CO., P. O. Box 3983 Chicago, Illinois.

For Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver; Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally.

Agent for St. Louis Shot.

Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 188 Lake street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.

CHAS. A. EATON, Agent,

[SUCCESSOR TO D. EATON & CO.]

SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 86 Lake st.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,

Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.

Sixty per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

84 . . . LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO . . . 84

—DEALER IN—

Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

THE UNITED STATES

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of other Life Companies, From the Comptroller's Report for 1856, and Reports of Companies filed for 1857.

[illegible table]

The assets of this Company exceed $700,000. It is purely Mutual. The Annual Income exceeds $200,000. It has been paid in Cash. Since its organization it has issued 7,812 policies. The large Capital safe investments and economical management, render its security beyond question.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.

N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary.

JOHN EADIE, Sec'y.

Applications for Agencies in the Northwest should be made to

ORREN E. MOORE, General Agent.

Office 165½ South Water street.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.

NO. 86 LA SALLE STREET.

Keep on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Metal Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found at their place at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

WRIGHT & McCLURE.

H. KNAPP, M. D.

FORMERLY OF NEW YORK.

Can be consulted either personally or by letter, in regard to all diseases [illegible]

CANCERS,

[illegible]

OFFICE 175 SO. CLARK STREET.

Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860.

THE JAPANESE.

Ceremonious Reception of the Embassy by the President and Officers of State.

ADDRESS OF THE CHIEF AMBASSADOR AND REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Amusing Scenes, Incidents and Anecdotes.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1860.

This indeed was a great day for the Japanese—a gala day truly, not only for their Highnesses the Princes, but for the world of Washington, its legislators and its governors, its wealthy and its middle classes, its hacks and its hackmen. Willard's hotel suddenly became the very center of attraction, and not only were its large halls crowded, but the sidewalks were blocked up, and the streets rendered almost impassable with the Marine Band and the soldiers, the hacks and the private carriages. In the main hall of the hotel cigars were smoked, jokes played, and the Japanese sharply looked after. One amusing incident is worth detailing. A well known lawyer, and a strict member of Dr. Gurley's church, and once Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Virginia, who is noted for the rotundity of his person no less than his hearty good humor, accidentally came into contact with a perambulating Japanese, who regarded him for a few moments in unbounded astonishment. Recovering himself, he touched the corporation of Mr. F. F. V., not once, but twice, and ejaculated "solid!" Now for the explanation: The Japanese had found that ladies' hoops yielded to gentle pressure, and he supposed that the unnatural circumference of his new made acquaintance resulted from a similar cause.

From the uncommon interest manifested at Willard's, it was plain that the White House would be taken by storm unless the police proved more efficient than they did on their first entrance to the city. Everybody wanted to be present at the interview with our honored President, and everybody hoped to be the favored exception to the rule which Mr. Commissioner Blake declared he would faithfully carry out. It was notorious that none were to be admitted except the members of the Cabinet, and the members of the legislative branch of our prosperous republican government. There was to be no exception, even in favor of the press. Still, there were scores of the hopeful to be found, who gave the police, who had as early as nine o'clock, taken position at the gates, every possible annoyance. One go-ahead young gentleman attempted to cross the Rubicon under the wing of a distinguished member of Congress from New York, but it was no go. Another, of manly proportions, commanding appearance and pleasing address, was more successful and actually ran the gauntlet as a member of Congress. These are but a sample of the dodges resorted to to obtain admission. To enumerate all would be tedious. The readiest passport was a pair of magnificent eyes and expansive crinoline. These could not be resisted, even by the stony hearted policemen.

The famous East Room of the Presidential mansion began to fill at an early hour, the majority of those admitted being ladies. There were several artists about, sketching the room, and reporters taking notes, which gave the impression that something very solemn and unusual was about to take place. Nor was this dispelled by the appearance of the well preserved Marshal of the District of Columbia, Mr. Selden, who appeared in full dress, with white kids, and little fatigued by his twenty years of public service. Mr. Selden was accompanied by James Buchanan, Jr., the President's Private Secretary, to whom he was describing the order of proceeding. From their conversation I learned that the President was to take a position immediately in front of the large window on the west side, with his Cabinet arranged behind him, and that the officers of the navy and army were to form two lines to the door of entrance.

At eleven o'clock, Senators and members, with their wives, daughters and children, began to arrive in rapid succession, which promised very little of an audience to Senator Davis, who was to continue his reply to the great speech of Senator Douglas. Now succeeded the hum of interesting conversation and the rustling of female apparel. Love, politics, and even religion—for the tall form of the Chaplain of the House, Rev. Mr. Stockton, was prominent in the crowd—were promiscuously discussed. The ladies declared they would not be able to see the Japanese, and then followed the endeavors, vain, indeed, of their escorts to get them in the front line. But above all could be heard the most curious remarks about these "idols of the hour," their personal appearance, their singular dress, and their funny custom of dressing the hair.

The entrance of the splendidly uniformed officers of the army and navy was the signal for desperate flirtations on the part of the gay young ladies, who were smiling most bewitchingly. Some of the plain and unpretending legislators were very differently affected. The golden dress and prominent position of these faithful subjects seemed to disgust them, and one of them very unfeelingly remarked that they should not have appeared in apparel so handsome, at least until after the passage of the bill increasing their pay. General Scott towered above the crowd, and, for a time at least, was the "observed of all observers." He had quite an audience for a quarter of an hour, and shook hands with scores of the first in the land. His eye, clear as crystal, seemed to take in everything, and one and all pronounced him the noblest representative of a hero and a soldier.

But the bustle and confusion at the door increased, and many exclaimed, "Here come the Japanese." It was a false alarm. It was only Speaker Pennington, with about fifty members of Congress and officers of the House. The House had taken a recess, suspended the public business until those having it in charge could learn whether or not mutual intercourse with their Oriental peers would not stimulate them to renewed exertions. The East Room at this point gave evidence of its incapacity to contain the sovereigns of the nation, and the necessity for a new mansion of grander proportions and enlarged accommodations. The situation of the fortunate inmates was deplorable; they were crowded together without order of any kind. Each person occupied what position he pleased, and it was more than likely, if of small stature, his neighbor's hat continually closed his wide stretched eyes. Even the ladies, the privileged class of our republic, suffered from the pressure.

But attention was directed from these petty annoyances by the entrance of the President of the United States, accompanied by the Cabinet, and the determined efforts of Mr. Commissioner Blake to move back the crowd, and form an open line of the army and navy officers, through which the Japanese could approach the Chief Magistrate of all the States of the Union. By dint of much pushing and a little coaxing, sufficient space was cleared, and the arrangement was perfected. This did not prevent conversation, however, and a charming young innocent softly inquired whether or not the Japanese would crawl in on their knees, after the Eastern fashion. Nobody knew; and it is just possible that more than one half of those present are not a whit wiser, because neither the Japanese nor the President could be seen from a distance. A little group got into an argument about the President's throne, and would not be convinced that he did not sit under a canopy of velvet and gold trimming.

Whilst the confusion was greatest, the Marine Band was heard outside, which caused a rush for the windows, and announced the arrival of the cortege. All was expectancy and disappointment. The Japanese were in no hurry to enter, and completed their preparations with the greatest deliberation. In the meantime, the limited furniture of the East Room was seized, and used to elevate the ladies. The elegant rosewood chairs and sofas, the pride of rural Americans, were wheeled from their positions against the wall, and converted into platforms for distinguished American ladies of fashion and beauty. One of the chairs accommodated three ladies and a Senator in this manner. Even the marble slabs under the mirrors were not overlooked, and one pretty young lady rendered herself conspicuous by setting herself in a looking-glass with an elegant frame.

But I am forgetting the entrance of the Japanese, with all the customary forms of homage of their own country. Immediately there succeeded loud talking and a little storm of hisses. Silence ensued, but nothing could be heard, and those in the rear amused themselves by calling attention to the continued efforts of all the little men to look over the heads of the crowd by standing on tiptoe. Still there was very general good humor on the part of those who couldn't see or hear; but several of the disappointed declared that they had been sold, and it wouldn't pay to look at the Japanese. A portion of the President's address was audible at a distance, however, and when he spoke of the ratification of the treaty, and the Japanese betrayed by their expressive countenances how pleased they were, one of the disappointed few said that "rat" was the only thing that was intelligible to them. Perhaps this gentleman is mistaken. Who ever heard of the Japanese eating rats? It is to be hoped that the Japanese cooks will reply.

These remarks were continued at random, and provoked little bursts of laughter. The crowd was frequently criticised, and one gentleman remarked that it resembled the Charleston Convention; but a delegate corrected him by saying that there were more ladies in the institute at Charleston, than there were in the East room. Outside the door the crowd had taken possession of the staircase leading to the President's private office, and the hall contained quite a number who had become tired of hearing and seeing nothing, and had come out to inspect the badges, or emblems of rank, which a sturdy Japanese, with two swords at his side, carried before each of the carriages. On looking out of a window I observed the Marine Band, the marines and the ordnance men, with their arms and instruments stacked, and standing at their ease. The ordnance men seemed very well content with their part in the parade, having just dined at the White House with the servants, for it should be borne in mind that whilst the President was entertaining the Japanese in the East Room, the ordnance men were dined in the servants' hall.

As soon as the ceremonies were concluded there was a great rush to get out of doors, and the steps and every convenient spot were appropriated for a last look at these Oriential dignitaries. The officers of the army and navy came out in a body. General Totten, of the Engineer Corps, notwithstanding his suffering from recent paralysis, was among the number, although he had to be supported by two of his brother officers.

The military display is very highly spoken of. The troops were formed in what is termed a hollow square, with the Japanese in their carriages in the centre. The marching of the Japanese soldiers was the subject of universal commendation. The princes express themselves entirely satisfied with their reception, and especially pleased with the venerable appearance of the President.

The New York delegation, to extend the hospitalities of that city to the Japanese, were present at the interview. It consists of Councilmen Shaw, Lent, Hall and Van Vort, and Alderman Starr. The Japanese have not yet replied to the invitation.

The President will give them an official dinner some day next week.

[illegible]

This was among the most important events of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and will result in incalculable benefits to this country.

It was especially pleasing to Southern gentlemen, because it will open up a market for cotton and cotton fabrics that does not exist, with thirty millions of Japanese, and will render silks much cheaper than they are now.

It will also open up a trade in breadstuffs, for the Japanese grow only rice.

The Japanese Princes called upon the foreign Ambassadors this evening. They are in the best of spirits, consequent upon the attention shown them by the government officials and private gentlemen.

The presents which they have brought for the President of the United States are open to inspection in one of their saloons at Willard's Hotel. They are very handsome, unique and costly, and will be displayed in the presence of the President and his Cabinet, as soon as they signify their readiness for an interview of this nature, which will probably be to-morrow or next day.

The striking resemblance of features in the Japanese to the American Indian, suggests the idea that they are one race of people, the latter slightly changed by the climate and the centuries they have lived under it. The tendency of the limestone formations of this country to develop bone will also aid somewhat in accounting for differences so slight. These hieroglyphics which were found in Kansas and Nebraska, and which the Indians of the present day cannot decipher, bear a very strong resemblance to the present Japanese character. It is to be hoped that copies of these inscriptions will be shown to the Japanese, which may at once disclose the sources whence our Indians sprang.

The Joint Special Committee from the Common Council of New York, after the presentation to-day, had an interview with the President in regard to the contemplated visit of the Japanese, and stated that they desired to extend the invitation of the Common Council to the Embassy. The President referred them to Captain Dupont, who had the matter in charge. The matter will probably be decided this evening or to-morrow.

General Cass gives a grand ball to the Japanese Embassy, on Friday evening of this week. It will undoubtedly be a most brilliant affair. The fashionable world at the West End is on the qui vive, and a grand time is anticipated.

The Japanese will be invited to visit the House, and to visit the Navy Yard, and will attend the deliberations of the House probably on Saturday next.

THE CEREMONIES AT THE RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1860.

The Japanese Embassy, attended by their officers and the naval commission, left Willard's Hotel at about half past eleven this morning, on their way to the President's house. They rode in open carriages. Twenty-five uniformed policemen were in front, and the same number in the rear, while the marine and ordnance men marched on each side of the vehicles, to the music of the Marine Band.

The chief Prince was arrayed in a rich brocade purple silk sack, with ample overhanging sleeves, and flowing trowsers of the same color. The other two dignitaries were in green, of similar texture and fashion. They wore caps like ladies, inverted capes, fastened on the crown of the head by strings passing under the chin. They carried pikes, halberds, and emblems of their rank. The inferior officers wore small hats, consisting of a round band, with triangular crowns, also tied to the head by strings under the chin.

The prominent points were occupied by anxious spectators, and the streets were crowded with multitudes, following them to the President's house.

Meanwhile, in the east room had assembled a brilliant company, among whom were the New York Municipal Committee, who came hither to invite the Japanese to visit that city.

Contrary to the programme and expectation, there was a large attendance of ladies, who accompanied the members of Congress and others holding prominent public positions.

The navy officers formed in line in the east room, prominent among whom was Captain Tatnall, while the army officers formed another line, Lieutenant General Scott being prominent, together with his staff.

Between these lines was an open space about twenty-five feet wide, to be the scene of the grand presentation.

The interest was intense, and the usual stir characterized the preliminary proceedings.

The folding doors were opened at noon, when the President of the United States entered, accompanied by the Cabinet officers. They took a position on the east side, facing to the west.

Secretary Cass retired to the ante-room, and returned with the Japanese Commissioners and their attendants, who made several profound bows as they approached the President and Cabinet.

Then one of the Japanese opened a series of paper boxes, one within another, and produced several letters, which were handed to the President, and by him to General Cass.

The principal Japanese then addressed the President as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE JAPANESE.

His Majesty the Tycoon has commanded us that we respectfully express to his Majesty the President of the United States, in his name, as follows:

Desiring to establish on a firm and lasting foundation the relations of peace and commerce so happily existing between the two countries.

That lately the Plenipotentiaries of both countries have negotiated and concluded a treaty.

Now he has ordered us to exchange the ratification of the treaty in your principal city of Washington.

Henceforth he hopes that the friendly relations shall be more and more lasting, and will be very happy to have your friendly feeling.

That you have brought us to the United States, and will send us back to Japan, in your man-of-war.

Having delivered their message, they retired, bowing to the President and Cabinet repeatedly on leaving their presence. They soon, however, returned, bowing profoundly as before, when the President addressed them as follows, Mr. Portman interpreting to the Japanese interpreter, and the latter communicating with the principal envoy:

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

I give you a cordial welcome as representatives of his Imperial Majesty, the Tycoon of Japan, to the American Government. We are all much gratified that the first Embassy which your great Empire has ever accredited to any foreign power has been sent to the United States. I trust that this will be the harbinger of perpetual peace and friendship between the two countries. The treaty of commerce, whose ratification you are about to exchange with the Secretary of State, cannot fail to be productive of benefits and blessings to the people both of Japan and the United States. I can say for myself, and promise for my successors, that it shall be carried into execution in a faithful and friendly spirit, so as to secure to both countries all the advantages they may justly expect from the happy auspices under which it has been negotiated and ratified. I rejoice that you are pleased with the kind treatment which you have received on board of our vessels of war whilst on your passage to this country. You shall be sent back in the same manner to your native land under the protection of the American flag. Meanwhile, during your residence among us, which I hope may be prolonged, so as to enable you to visit the different portions of our country, we shall be happy to extend to you all the hospitality and kindness evidently due to the great and friendly sovereign whom you so worthily represent.

The President handed them a copy of his address, and then shook hands with them.

The subordinate Japanese officers were also brought in and introduced.

Captain Dupont was prominent in this part of the ceremony.

The Cabinet officers were presented in the following order: Mr. Cobb, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Toucey, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Holt, Mr. Black, and their relative official positions briefly explained.

Lieutenant General Scott was next introduced, and they warmly greeted him, being evidently delighted with his fine, commanding appearance, and in view of his public position.

Gen. Cass asked for Vice President Breckinridge, to introduce him, but he was absent.

Speaker Pennington, as Speaker of the House was next introduced to the distinguished visitors.

The Japanese again made their profound bows, when the impressive scene closed.

Gen. Cass privately said, referring to their ample trousers, "that they would look better with hoops."

The crowd slowly dispersed.

The Japanese returned to their hotel in the same order in which they went to the President's house, evidently delighted with the imposing proceedings.

It should be in the above stated, that the Japanese did not present a uniform appearance in their costume, which differed according to their ranks or positions.

Among other army officers present were Lieutenant General Scott; Generals Totten, Jessup, Churchill and Johnson; Colonels Roberts, Thomas, Cook, Craige, Childs, Taylor; Major Ramsey; and of the navy, Captains Shubrick, Buchanan, Tatnall; and Colonel Harris, of the marine corps. They were in full dress and presented a splendid appearance. A French naval officer was also in the distinguished throng. In addition to other gentlemen holding high public positions were Minister Preston and Assistant Secretary of State Appleton.

The letter accrediting the Japanese Commissioners to the government of the United States was unrolled from a large and magnificent scarlet satin envelope. When the Embassy first retired from the East Room it was for the purpose of bringing with them the Imperial or principal Ambassador, who according to their etiquette, could not be present at the delivery of the letter accrediting them.

The demeanor of the Japanese was exceedingly grave and solemn. Their appearance contrasted strangely but impressively with that of the deeply interested spectators.

During the entire ceremony, whenever the eyes of a Japanese official were raised from the ground, they were directed to the President, and to his countenance only. So rigidly was this practice observed that it seemed that no one of the Japanese could have seen the countenances of those surrounding them excepting those of the few distinguished gentlemen to whom they were introduced.

Some of the Japanese during the afternoon took an airing in carriages.

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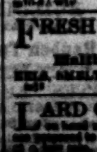

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ASSETS.

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JANUARY 1, 1860.

[illegible]

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IRON ROLLING SHUTTER.

OFFICE, NOS. 3 AND 4, PARDEE'S BUILDING.

Corner South Water and Wells sts., Chicago.

S. B. Williams, Agent.

N. S. BOUTON. [mh1-b705-3m] J. D. DECREET.

FAY & COMPANY'S

Machinery Depot,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Have the Largest and Best Assortment of

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES

AND BOILERS,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,

Woodworth Planing Machines,

WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.

Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,

Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,

Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,

Doane's Shingle Machines.

So's Western Agents for the sale of DUFOR & CO'S Celebrated

Dutch Anker Brand

BOLTING CLOTHS.

A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,

HART & MUNSON'S

PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.

At the very Lowest Cash Prices.

W. H. DOANE, Agent,

my16c330-ly

132 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago Lead Works

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead,

Red Lead, and

Litharge.

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1086.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

H. V. DITMARS,

PRACTICAL

Machinest and Pressman,

NORTH WATER STREET,

One Door West of Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.

Particular attention paid to repairing Printing Presses, manufacturing Chases, &c., &c.

Steam Engines rebuilt, and set up to order.

Orders from the country solicited. P. O. Box 342.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. Wm. B. STANTON, formerly of Albany, N. Y., late of Jackson, Michigan, has permanently located in Chicago, for the practice of medicine. Office Southwest corner Randolph and Clark streets. Particular attention given to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES.

REFERENCES—Prof. A. Curtis, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. D. Friend, M. D., New York; W. Russell, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; M. W. Bill, Buffalo, New York.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

Printers' Warehouse,

. . . . WASHINGTON STREET . . . .

CHICAGO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything required for a printing office. [illegible]

HOPE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital $150,000.

All paid in and securely invested. This Company insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms. Apply to HAVEN & HERRICK, Agents, 93 Lake street, Chicago.

TO DISTILLERS.—The greater part of the machinery for the full operating of two large Distilleries; also a full set of Cooperage Tools, all of the very best construction. The above would be sold on very favorable terms, or exchanged for real estate. Apply to J. M. VANDAN, BRECK, 245 South Water street.

H. STONE, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER,

10 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Square Piano Fortes in plain and ornamental cases, full Iron Frames.

[illegible]

NEW TEAS—300 Half Chests. New Crop of Black and Green and for sale by [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

1860—E. W. HUNT & CO.—1860

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Linens, Ducks, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.

Goods at the Lowest Market Rates.

NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,

(UP STAIRS.)

1860 - - - - - 1860

WOODEN WARE,

Willow Ware, Willows,

BROOM MAKER'S STOCK.

White, Stewart & White

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Brooms,	Churns,
Twines,	Pails,
Cordage,	Matches,
Mats,	Pipes,
Brushes,	Measures,
Tubs,	Bowls,

CHILDREN'S WILLOW WAGONS.

And every description of

House Furnishing Goods,

Which they offer unusually low for cash.

WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,

95 . . South Water-st., Chicago . . . 95

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

BOOTS & SHOES,

25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-made Pains Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

No. 176 Lake Street,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Hardware, Cutlery,

NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,

Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.

—ALSO—

A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Bars, etc.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE.

49 South Water Street,

Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices.

Printing paper of every size and best quality.

1860 . . . . . . SPRING TRADE . . . . . . 1860.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

42 & 44 Lake Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

A Very Large and Complete Stock,

Comprising the latest styles and most seasonable goods, which will be offered at New York jobbing prices, for cash or approved credit.

BOOTS & SHOES

At Wholesale,

42 . . . . . . LAKE STREET 44

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

Having large facilities and experience, have purchased an unusually

Large and Carefully Selected Stock,

Which will be offered at prices that shall defy competition East or West, and all goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

HATS, CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas and Parasols.

42 & 44 . . . . Lake Street . . . . 42 & 44

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers,

Have in store a large and very complete stock, comprising the most recent styles, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

(Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

WOODEN WARE,

Dried Fruits and Fish.

16 & 18 . . . . State Street . . . . 16 & 18

CHICAGO.

LELAND & MIXER,

132—South Water-st—132

PREMIUM HAMS!

They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.

P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO.

WINDSOR LELAND. . . . . C. E. S. MIXER

JEWETT & BUTLER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,

Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.

18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18

SIGN OF THE SCISSORS,

Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

FREDERICK JEWETT. . . . . OLIVER S. BUTLER.

1860. SPRING TRADE.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

25 . . Lake Street, Chicago . . 25

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

42, 44 and 46

WABASH AVENUE,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

1860. — 1860.

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE.

E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 56 Lake Street,

CHICAGO.

E. R. KELLOGG. [illegible] GEO. B. BLAKE.

SPRING TRADE—1860.

Field, Benedict & Co.,

NO. 31 & 33 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Are now receiving their usual large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of

Black and Colored Broadcloths, all grades,

[illegible]

WANTED IN EXCHANGE

A DOUBLE MEDIUM

Adams Power Press

For SAME ARTICLE, MEDIUM SIZE, (Adams)

[illegible]

300 Half Chests TEA, assorted quality.

[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

SHAWL BORDERS,

Corsets, Hosiery, Shirts, Gloves, Mitts,

Small Wares, Notions,

ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c.

Goods cheap and prices LOW for CASH.

ADDISON GRAVES.

78 . . . . LAKE STREET 78

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!!—

PEARSON & DANA,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

No. 40 . . . . Lake Street . . . . No. 40

(UP STAIRS.)

Having sold out our stock at 184 Lake street, we shall hereafter devote our attention to manufacturing and jobbing.

Having a good stock now in store, we solicit the patronage of our former customers and the public.

DRY GOODS!

J. M. STINE & CO.,

37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue,

(UP STAIRS,) have now in store, and will keep up throughout the season, a large and first-rate assortment of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC,

Adapted to the Spring Trade.

Our superior facilities and low rents enable us to offer particular inducements to

Cash and Prompt Short Time Buyers.

Merchants who come here for a market, or to replenish a stock, will find it to their interest to favor us with an early call when in the city.

Anno Domini 1860

Of American Independence . . . . . 84.

Spring Announcement.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

30 LAKE STREET,

Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering

at wholesale a large stock of

Known Brands of Goods,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN,"

warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a close prompt paying trade. To all such, we shall offer throughout the season a complete and unsurpassed stock of

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,

On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

Machine Belting,

RUBBER, LEATHER AND COTTON DUCK; CONDUCTING, STEAM & ENGINE HOSE; FIRE BUCKETS, GASKETS, TUBING, RUBBER & HEMP PACKING, LACE LEATHER, BELT HOOKS AND CLASPS.

Rubber Clothing, Boots & Shoes,

Of all kinds.

Rubber Gloves, Horse and Wagon Covers, Camp Blankets, Carriage and Nursery Cloths, Life Preservers, Piano Covers, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Druggist's Articles, Toys, Combs and every variety of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN B. IDESON & CO.,

Agents for the Manufacturers,

21 Dearborn street.

CROCKERY,

FINE CHINA,

GLASSWARE

Silver Plated & Brittania Ware,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS P. BYRN,

170 LAKE STREET.

BRUSHES!—BRUSHES!—

Brush Factory,

NO. 204 . . . . RANDOLPH STREET . . . . NO. 204

We have a large assortment of Brushes at Wholesale and Retail, comprising a part:

PAINT,

WHITE-WASH,

VARNISH,

SCRUB,

SHOE, and

HORSE BRUSHES, &c.,

Of good quality and workmanship, which we will sell at low prices for cash.

GEO. E. GERTS & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Celebrated Copper Toe!

BOSTON, March 28, 1860.

Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.: [illegible]

CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

50 . . Lake Street. . . 50

We own the exclusive right for the sale of

MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible]

MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS

[illegible]

WADSWORTH & WELLS.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WRITING PAPERS,

ENVELOPES,

LEDGER PAPERS,

Writing Inks and Fluids,

BLANK BOOKS,

CARD BOARDS

AND CARDS,

WRAPPING PAPER,

And every description of

BOOK BINDER'S STOCK.

122 Lake Street,

CHICAGO.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

[illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, [illegible]

D. A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

[illegible]

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER,

[illegible]

100,000 RAG SACKS—

[illegible]

TALLOW AND CANDLES.

[illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, 1860.—Eli B. Prescott vs. John C. Dodge and James A. Gillis. [illegible] Notice is hereby given to the said John C. Dodge and James A. Gillis, [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

W. T. BURGESS, Compl'ts Sol'r.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—William Gellerth vs. Florence Mahoney, John D. McKibbin and Charles J. Hull.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, in said Court, [illegible]

IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

The above sale is postponed until the sixteenth day of May, 1860, at the same hour and place.

IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, May 7th, 1860.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of May, 1860, at the same hour and place.

IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, May 16th, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Elisha T. Tracy, deceased, late of Cook county, of the State of Illinois by the County Court of said County, has set the third Monday of June next, at a term of said Court then to be held for the presentment and adjudication of all claims against said estate, at which time all the Court House in Chicago, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same for adjustment.

SARAH ELIZABETH TRACY,

Administratrix.

Dated April 18th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court. In Chancery. John H. Kinzie vs. George C. Bates, Theodore and Jane Averill.

Public Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, as Master in Chancery of Cook County, [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER,

Master in Chancery, Cook County.

Chicago, May 21, 1860.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE.

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTEN & CO., 197 South Water street, Chicago.

E. E. CLARK & CO., 132 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description,

furnished on short notice,

and printed with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

176 South Water street.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order by improved pattern.

HAM SACKS—every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. choice selection just received.

Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store,

No. 230 Lake Street.

C. C. WALLIN & SON.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER

SELLING

CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

F. E. RIGBY,

81 . . . . . . RANDOLPH STREET.

WALL PAPER

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW PATTERNS

AT

DRAKE & BRO'S,

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

154 . . . South Clark street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING STYLES

LATEST

166 . . . . . . LAKE STREET.

I am now opening my Spring Goods.

New Patterns of Wall Paper

In great variety, which will be sold at

LOW PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. W. ANDRESS,

Lake street—bet. Dearborn and Clark.

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Dressed Flooring and Siding.

1st, 2d and 3d Dry Clear.

Common Lumber at $7.50 to $7.75

Warranted Shingles at $2.25.

Cash on delivery. Cars loaded in yard, west end of Polk street Bridge, Chicago.

E. G. D. HOWARD.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL

The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury street (on the North Branch of Chicago River) just north of Indiana street Bridge, the BEST kinds of coal in the Lowest market prices:

ERIE COAL. Large Egg, Small Egg.

ORMSBY COAL. And Range Sizes of

MOUNT CARBON COAL. LACKAWANA COAL.

BRIAR HILL COAL. BLOSSBURG COAL.

Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed always.

RENO & LITTLE.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE.

For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetizing sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—The Lancet.

"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—Observer.

"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—Atlas.

Sole Agents for the United States,

GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York,

and BRAY & HAYES, 94 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.

PRINCE

Imperial Champagne,

FROM DE VENOGE & CO.,

EPERNAY, FRANCE.

Sold by all Respectable Dealers throughout the Country.

This fine brand of CHAMPAGNE, which until the present year was confined exclusively to the best tables of the Continent of Europe, [illegible]

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

[illegible]

NEW YORK DYE WORKS

[illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

[illegible]

150 [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 21st, 1860.

The light shipments of produce during the past week has caused a heavy falling off in the supply of Eastern Exchange, and the market closes very firm with a good demand at the banks at 1/2 per cent. prem. On the streets the sales were generally at 1/2 per cent.; but in several instances the bank rates were obtained.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 21st, 1860.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—In consequence of the excitement in the city with regard to the Republican nominations, business has been partially neglected, and the markets have ruled very quiet. The following table shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the week ending May 19:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING MAY 19.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
By Canal	825	3677	7981	2033	100	100
By R R'S M.S.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	...	...
By C. & R. I.	1575	16,000	15,000	...	...	...
By Chic. R.R.	1,000	2,000	2,000	...	...	500
By C. & A'S'Y.	800	15,000	40,000	2,000	400	377
By C. & W. R.R.	400	2,000	5,000	1,000	...	...
By A. & G. R.R.	150	20,000	5,000	...	...	...
Mich. Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mich. Sou.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total last week	11,950	67,677	76,981	5,033	500	977
Same week '59	8,150	67,257	77,021	40,040	852	1,000

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING MAY 19, AND RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN OF SEVEN DAYS OF REPORT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
By Lake	7,000	30,000	5,000	...	...	...
By Canal	1,000	5,000	5,000	...	...	...
By R. R.	1,000	2,000	2,000	...	...	...
Total last week	9,000	37,000	12,000	...	...	...
Same week '59	7,000	10,000	5,000	...	...	...
Increase	2,000	27,000	7,000	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Lake	1557	7000	2000	...	55	...
Canal	825	3677	7981	2033	100	100
By R. R.	1575	16,000	15,000	...	...	...
By C. & R. I.	1575	16,000	15,000	...	...	...
By C. & A.	800	15,000	40,000	2,000	400	377
By C. & W.	400	2,000	5,000	1,000	...	...
By A. & G.	150	20,000	5,000	...	...	...
By Mich. Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Mich. Sou.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total last week	11,950	67,677	76,981	5,033	500	977
Same week '59	8,150	67,257	77,021	40,040	852	1,000

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	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
By Lake	7,000	30,000	5,000	...	...	...
By Canal	1,000	5,000	5,000	...	...	...
By R. R.	1,000	2,000	2,000	...	...	...
Total last week	9,000	37,000	12,000	...	...	...
Same week '59	7,000	10,000	5,000	...	...	...
Increase	2,000	27,000	7,000	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

The amount of Flour, Wheat and Corn in store in this city is estimated by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, as follows:

Flour, bbls	11,562
Wheat, bu	28,000
Corn, bu	1,160,000

The markets to-day were generally dull and lower. Corn declined 1@2c, under unfavorable news from New York, with sales at 52c for River mixed afloat; 49½c for Canal afloat; 48½@50c for No. 1 in store; 47½@48c for No. 2; and 44c for Rejected—the market closing dull. Wheat opened quiet, but the market declined about 2c, and closed weak, with, however, but little transaction, at $1.06@1.08 for No. 1 Spring; and $1.06@1.08½ for No. 1 Spring in store. Flour was in but limited inquiry and the market dull, with light transactions $5.15½@5.50 for Spring extras. Oats more difficult to sell. Rye is lower. Barley quiet.

Freights are still inactive and quiet. A schooner and propeller were engaged at 4½c for corn to Buffalo.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Receipts 12,109 bbls. flour, 9,741 bu wheat, 54,187 bu. corn, 17,990 bu oats.

TIDE WATER RECEIPTS.—The receipts at tide water of flour, wheat, corn and barley, for the second week of May, in 1860 and 1859, have been as follows.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Bar. bu.
1860	37,000	107,000	87,000	2,000
1859	7,000	10,000	65,000	2,000
Increase	30,000	176,000	264,000	13,000
Decrease	...	...	...	...

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

1860	41,000	288,000	402,000	43,000
1859	41,000	88,000	397,000	20,000
Increase	1,000	194,000	204,000	23,000
Decrease	...	...	...	20,000

Reducing wheat to flour, the increase in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 36,000 bbls. flour.

CINCINNATI MARKET, May 19.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

The Provision market exhibited considerable life to-day, and a buoyant feeling prevailed for cut meats. About 500 hhds. bacon sides were taken at 9½@9¾c packed, and 20 hhds. shoulders at 7½c, packed. The sales of lard were chiefly for the former, and the latter, though held generally at 7½c, were to be had to some extent, at 7½c. There was, however, an improving tendency to the market under advices from New Orleans. The quotations there being 7½@7¾c, afford no margin for profits as yet, but the tendency is upward. Bulk sides were steady after and some 300,000 lbs sold at 8¾c for 90 lbs., 8¾c for 30 lbs., and 9c for 45 lbs. Shoulders sold at 6¾, and were in demand. The sales were mostly at 6¾c. The hog sales were engaged in the foreign trade. Lard was buoyant, advices from both New York and New Orleans reporting an advance. Early in the day a small lot of barrel sold at 10½c, and 500 kegs at 11½c. At the close there were not many sellers of prime barrel at 11c, holders having got the impression that it must go to 12c. Some port seemed to be neglected. The only sale we heard of was 100 bbls city at $17.50. There were buyers at $17@17.25 for country and city. There were some orders in the market for flour, but the trade was quiet and prices nothing new.

No change in the Grain market. Sugars firm. Molasses and coffee quiet. A farther advance of 1c is reported on sugars at New Orleans, yesterday, fully fair closing at 7¾. Whisky steady at 18c.

TOLEDO—May 19.—The market is entirely flat to-day, with hardly a single transaction reported. Flour—Sale 163 brls choice extra yesterday on p.t.; nothing reported to-day. Wheat—Sales prudent to-day; nothing offering. Corn—Sales prudent to-day; nothing offering. Oats—Sales prudent to-day; nothing offering. Provisions—Sales prudent to-day; nothing offering. Whisky—Sales prudent to-day; nothing offering. Seeds—Sales prudent to-day; nothing offering.

The receipts of Wheat continue unabated, and the market is very dull and heavy. Sales of 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring; but some discouraging dispatches from New York, to the extent of 2c per bu. Sales of 5,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.06 in store; 10,000 bu do at $1.07@1.08 in store; 5,000 bu No. 2 at $1.05 in store; 5,000 bu do at $1.04½ in store; 5,000 bu do at $1.04 in store; 5,000 bu do at $1.03½ in store; 5,000 bu do at $1.03 in store; 5,000 bu do at $1.02½ in store; 5,000 bu do at $1.02 in store; 5,000 bu do at $1.01½ in store; 5,000 bu do at $1.01 in store; 5,000 bu do at $1.00½ in store; 5,000 bu do at $1.00 in store; 5,000 bu do at $1.00 in front; 5,000 bu No. 1 at $1.08@1.09; no trade; 500 bu [illegible] at $1.12½ cash; 2 cars White Winter at $1.20 in store.

COAL—Nothing but small, 400,000 bushels delivered. Shipments, 300,000 bushels. Keep the data of our last weekly review the receipts of corn have averaged over 200,000 bushels daily, and the shipments of the same have been still greater than this. Stocks have been reduced to a point where they will be nearly cleaned out by the close of navigation. Such has been the case with Chicago and Toledo, and must, sooner or later, be the case with Cleveland. The fact is the corn crop of 1859 was a failure in Northern Ohio, and the crop of 1860 promises to be the same. Hence the necessity of large receipts to fill the demand. Cleveland must receive her supply from the West, and the sooner she realizes this fact the better for her. The receipts of wheat have been very large, and the shipments have been equally large. Stocks have been reduced to a point where they will be nearly cleaned out by the close of navigation. Such has been the case with Chicago and Toledo, and must, sooner or later, be the case with Cleveland. The fact is the wheat